MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. III. NO. 297 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden,	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Dec. 19				
19th "	Malwa ..	11000	---	--
30th "	Kashgar ..	9000	---	--
2nd Jan.'16	Mooltan ..	10000	---	--
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	---	--
16th "	Maloja ..	12500	---	--
23rd "	Persia ..	8000	---	--
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
13th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	---	--

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date, About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Dec. 15				
16th "	Nellore ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th Jan. 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th "	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th "	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destinati
14th Dec.	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
17th "	Dumra	Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail.)
*18th	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
28th "	Pundua	East African ports only

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Suwanura Maru	K. Higo	6126	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
Nagoya Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Kinai Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	30th Dec.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5248	26th Dec.	8th Jan. 16
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	2nd Jan	13th Jan

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.

via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fushigami	29th Nov.	Dec.
Shinkoku Maru	5336	K. Kuchiki	12th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	18th Dec.	2nd Jan 16

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	--	30th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 2,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1890.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Elvira	6988	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	12th Feb "
S.S. Castalia	6988	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT FELICE CORNAGLIA CONFECTIONER BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 41,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Kamehi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

QUICK WASHING done. Linen returned in 8 hours. JAMES CONNELL, VICTORIA LAUNDRY, opp. Prince's Dock. 2529

WANTED

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS by English married couple in Mayo Road, bright airy rooms, all modern conveniences Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED.—From January 1st, English speaking GAMES INSTRUCTOR for Cricket, Football and Hockey, four months' trial, starting salary Rs. 35, p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, Rajput Schools, Jodhpur. 907

ST. ANDREW'S HIGH SCHOOL, BANGALORE.—WANTED qualified HEAD MISTRESS to join 1st March, 1916. Salary Rupees 165 with unfurnished quarters.
Apply with testimonials to Rev. J. G. PHILIP, M.A., 2, Palace Rd., Bangalore. 908

WANTED. Two CLERKS for the Depot 39th (K. G. O.) Central India Horse. Must be willing to enlist. Should have a very fair knowledge of English and Urdu and Accounts work. Pay as Sowar and allowance amounting to a net pay of Rs. 30 a month.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT 38th (K. G. O.) Central India Horse, Agar (Malwa). 906

WANTED a LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON who must have passed the L. M. & S., or M.B., B.S., examination for the Lady Dufferin Hospital Shikarpur (Sind). Pay Rs. 130 plus Sind allowance Rs. 20 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 180. Also carriage allowance of Rs. 20 and house rent of Rs. 15, till quarters for her use provided in the Hospital. Apply stating qualifications to Mr. JASHANMAL, Local Secretary. 2594

WANTED experienced ENGLISH NURSE to take infant from the month. Pure European required, good tempered and thoroughly trained in England in the charge of young children. Highest references required.
Good wages to suitable person. Comfortable situation.
Apply in first instance in writing, enclosing copies of recommendations, to MISS MOXON, 27, Kirkee, Bombay Presidency, India. 907

WANTED—A PRACTICAL ELECTRICIAN for the Bihar and Orissa Government Press. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Must have a thorough knowledge of Fan Field and Armature Coil rewinding work and also Accumulator Battery management. None but those having experience need apply. Application should be addressed to
The Superintendent,
Government Press,
909 Gulzarbagh (Patna).

WANTED.—A qualified and experienced OVERSEER for the P. W. D., Porbander State, for construction of and repairs to roads and for irrigation and miscellaneous works. Pay Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 70, by annual increment of Rs. 2 plus Rs. 20 P. T. A. The candidate must know surveying, designing, estimating, and must have good knowledge of road construction.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Porbander State, upto 20th December, 1915. 951

WANTED an ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN for the office of the Chief Engineer, Porbander State. Pay Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 70, by yearly increment of Rs. 2. The candidate must be a fully qualified and experienced man, holding a diploma of Sir Jamsedji Jijibhai School of Arts, Bombay, and must have a good knowledge of estimating.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Porbander State, up to 15th December, 1915. 950

WANTED a MASTER for the Madras Port Trust tug "THRUSTER," must be a British born subject with a Master Mariner's Cerificate. Pay per mensem Rs. 325 with free quarters; and as it is intended that any vacancy as a Harbour Master in this Port will be filled by the Master of the "Thruster" (provided he is found suitable), his age should not be over 30. Leave, gratuities and pension will be the same as is in force for the Harbour Masters. Applications to be sent to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials, No. of Certificate, etc.

A. S. BALFOUR,
Commander, R. I. M.
Deputy Port Conservator.
Madras Port Office,
9th November, 1915. 903

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Well equipped DISPENSARY in wealthy locality. Electric fitting. Apply sharp Post Box No. 272, General Post Office. 2600

TO LET—Handsome double fronted PREMISES in the best part of Hornby Road. Lighted on three sides. Suitable for Bank, Insurance Office or High Class Shop. Marble Flooring and Modern Sanitary Conveniences. Apply Messrs. W. H. THORNS & CO., Bombay. 2317

FOR SALE.—1 washing dress quite new, brown and white check, fit medium figure.
2 Silk blouses.
2 Cotton blouses, Rs. 20.
Apply to Box No. 444 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE—Royal Enfield MOTOR CYCLE 2¾ h.p., twine cylinder, 2 spare gears, chain drive, Palmer Cord tyres, Head lamp and generator, tail lamp and generator, has not been driven 200 miles, in perfect order. Also new B. S. A. lady's bicycle For particulars apply to Box No 333, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Messrs. MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD., will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 23rd December, 1915, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1915.
II.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
III.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but offer themselves for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 16th December, to the 30th December, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th December, 1915. 2601

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SHINKOKU MARU" having arrived on the 12th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Y. ASAI,
Manager,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 13th December, 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ATMARAM RAMCHANDRA ACHARYA, of Bombay Gaud Sarasvat Hindu Inhabitant a Merchant, residing at Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.
Bai LAXMIBAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Gaud Sarasvat Hindu Inhabitant residing at Holichakla within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of December in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 9th day of Dec. 1915.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2602

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 581.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 BALES OF DHOTIES.

Under instructions from Haridas Goculdas, Esq., and on account and risk of Mr. Vallabhdas Ganji, the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 17th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following bales viz.:—

EX S.S. "WARTENFELS."

C. J. 138—442/49 eq. 8 bales Dhoties, each contg. 200 pairs No. 5001, yds. 7/12 by 44".
C. J. 139—472/79 eq. 8 bales Dhoties each cantg. 150 pairs No. 5001½ yds. 8/11 by 49".

EX S.S. "CASTELLIA."

C. J. 136—382/89 eq. 8 bales Dhoties, each contg. 150 pairs Flower brand yds. 7/10 by 44".

EX S.S. "CLAN MACKELLER."

C. J. 137—420/26 eq. 7 bales Dhoties, each contg. 150 pairs Flower brand yds. 8/11 by 49".

EX S.S. "CASTELLIA."

C. J. 138—450/56eq. 7 bales Dhoties, each contg. 200 pairs No. 5001 yds. 7/12 by 44".
C. J. 139—480/86 eq. 7 bales Dhoties each contg. 150 pairs No. 5001½ yds. 8/11 by 49.

EX S.S. "CLAN MACKELLER."

C. J. 136—390/96 eq. 7 bales Dhoties, each contg. 150 pairs Flower brand yds. 7/10 by 44".

EX S.S. "CASTELLIA."

C. J. 137—412/19 eq. 8 bales Dhoties, each contg. 150 pairs Flower brand yds. 11 by 495".

EX S.S. "SCINDIA."

C. J. 138—457/64 eq. 8 bales Dhoties each contg. 200 pairs No. 5001 yds. 7/12 by 44".
C. J. 139—487/94 eq. 8 bales Dhoties, each contg. 150 pairs No. 5001½ yds 8/11" by 49".
C. J. 137—397/404 eq. 8 bales Dhoties each contg. 150 pairs Flower brand dys 7/10 by 44".
C. J. 137—427/34 eq. 8 bales Dhoties, each contg. 150 pairs Flower brand yds. 8/11 by 49".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE AT HYDERABAD (SIND) ON THE PREMISES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT HYDERABAD (SIND).

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jethmal Bhagchand, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Hyderabad (Sind) on the premises the right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following landed property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—All that piece of land situate in Chuto Street in the Town of Hyderabad within the limits of the Registration District and Sub-District of Hyderabad (Sind) together with the building and structures standing thereon and bounded on the north by the house of Hashmatrai Khemchand, on the west by the house of Hardusmal Suratmal, on the south by the public street and on the east by the house of Naraindas Bhagchandni, bearing part of city survey No. 186, Street No. 1/14.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Solicitors for the Official Assignee, at their office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th December, 1915.

MESSRS SORABJI, COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS

SALE of a Valuable Immoveable Property situate at Tandel Street, out of Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., will, by order of Mr. Abdulla Haji Visram, the Mortagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortagagor, Mahomed Moorji Rahim, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee by the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of April, 1915, sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1915, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.,) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land of ground, together with messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tandel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Fatmabai, wife of Jan Mahomed Allana, on or towards the East by the Tandel Street, and on or towards the West by the cemetery of Ismailalli Khoja community, and the said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3107, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 3297, and Street No. 138-142, and are now in the occupation of the Morgagor and his tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Tyebjee, Devabhoy and Co., 135, Esplanade Road, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th December, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF EMBROIDERED WEARING APPAREL.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1915, AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

Under instructions from the pledgees Messrs. Ratnaji Lalji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the pledgors Bai Rabiabai widow of Siddick Oosman and Abdul Karim Haji Siddick, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), put up the undermentioned sixty-six embroidered articles of wearing apparel for sale by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay:—

PARTICULARS OF ARTICLES.

23 silk "Abba" (Embroidered.)
20 silk "Ijjars" (Embroidered).
15 silk 'Odhanis, Patori and Moolaya" (embroidered).
4 silk 'Odhanis" embroidered.
1 velvet "Sadaria" embroidered.
1 silk "Patori" embroidered border.
1 silk "Banarasi" embroidered.
1 silk "Gallo" embroidered.

The articles will be on view from Monday the 13th December 1915.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and articles taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, attorneys for the pledgees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 3500 CWTS. OF POPEYSEED OF INDORE AND CAWNPORE DISTRICTS.

On THURSDAY, the 16th December 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from sheth Mansi Lukhamsi and at his godown situate at Carnac Bunder, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned persons popeyseed of Kartak Sud 15 to Magshar Sud 15 Vayda on account and at the risk of Vithaldas Odhwaji 500 cwt. popeyseed contract No. 203.

On account and at the risk of Harsukhdas Jodhraj 500 cwt. popey seed contract No. 104. On account and at the risk of Walji Ebji 500 cwt. popey seed contract No. 337. On account and at the risk of Poonsi Narsi. 2,000 cwt. popey seed i.e. 500 cwt. each of contract No. 35, 174, 448 and 408.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th December, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

Royal Opera House, which was opened for short periods in special circumstances only while under construction, has now been completed internally and

IS OPEN PERMANENTLY.

6-45 p. m. TO-NIGHT 10 p. m.
FIRST PROGRAMME:
CINEMA.
THREE STAR FILMS:

"DAVID GARRICK"

A new version of a charming old-world play. This film is played by other artisets and in quite a different setting from any picture-drama staged previously.

"A SUBMARINE SPY"

Each day the War Cables tell of some fresh deed done by a submarine but many people do not know much about these ships of war. This film, besides being intensely dramatic, shows exactly how a submarine is submerged and brought to the surface.

"AN ADVENTURE IN A HAREM"

A novel comedy featuring scenes on the Riviera and in Arabia. It tells of a high-spirited American girl's exploits and shows the inmates and gorgeous splendour of a harem.

The Finest Picture Programme ever shown in Bombay.
HIGH CLASS ORCHESTRA.

On Saturday and Sunday nights the audience showed unstinted appreciation of the high tone of the pictures.

Admiration was expressed at the excellence of the vand, which has proved itself the finest theatrical orchestra ever heard in the East.

The pictures, projected from a cabin high up in the house, were wonderfully clear and steady. Never before have pictures been thrown on a screen from such a height, but the result fully justified the experiment.

Prices: Rs. 2; Re. 1-8; Re. 1. As. 8 & As. 4

Artistes and Companies who had unavoidably to be refused owing to the Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their applications for occupancy.

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious. B17

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD.

"THE PURSUIT OF PLEASURE"

Second in a Series of Twelve Dramas of undiluted Realism.

Time Daily—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

PERFECTION IN CINEMATOGRAPHY
THE GREATEST OF ALL SPECTACULAR DRAMAS

"CABIRIA"

(IN TWELVE PARTS)
A £50,000 PRODUCTION
SATURDAY, 11th DECEMBER TO 17th DECEMBER 1915.
FINAL INSTALMENT
— LAST WEEK —

A Romance of the Punic Wars. 3rd Century B. C, by GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO
Music adopted by SIGNOR MANLIO MAZZO
PLAYED BY THE "OLYMPIA" ORCHESTRA

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

We beg to inform our numerous Patrons that the "Million Dollars Mystery"
"Box" Prize of Rs. 200
Offered by the Proprietor has been won by
Mr. W. M. TAYLOR, Tardeo, Bombay.
TICKET No. 4605.
And was publicly presented on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 6-30 p. m.
KINDLY NOTE!!—PRIZES NOT YET CLAIMED!

1st Class Prize of Rs. 150	2nd Class Prize of Rs. 100	3rd Class Prize of Rs. 50
TICKET No. 6389. (Not yet Claimed)	TICKET No. 12,005. (Not yet Claimed)	TICKET No. 14,913. (Not yet Claimed)

Any person possessing any of the above Winning Tickets should make immediate application to "the Manager"

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Tel. No. 1266. Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Business Manager—Leslie H. Roth,
Time—7 p.m. 8-45 p.m. 10-30 p. m. Matinee 5-15 p.m. Every Saturday and Sunday.
— PRICES AS USUAL —
NO ADVANCE!!

WHAT HAPPENED TO RUDOLF RASSENDYL?
HOW WAS THE MYSTERY OF THE "PRISONER OF ZENDA" SOLVED?

The Answers to the above Queries will be found in

"RUPERT OF HENTZAU"

The devilries of the laughing scamp RUPERT OF HENTZAU have no limit. He has less conscience than the Hun who murdered Miss Cavell.

London Film—London Players—London Staging—London Excellence.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

In aid of the Indo-British Institution and such other charity as the audience may select.)

Under the Patronage of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON
"THE GEISHA"
(By special arrangement with Mr. Bandmann)
18th, 20th, 21st & 22nd December
at 9-30 p. m.
Full Chorus and Orchestra:
New Scenery & Dresses.

COMPANY:—Mesdames Binning, Blockley, Boyagis, Chadwick, Chambers, Cudlip, Frampton, Hogg, Jones, Mansfield, Murray, Powell, Street, Sykes, A Sykes, Taylor, Wadia, and Wakefield: Messrs. Bayly, Bercy, Binning, Chadwick, Cheminais, Cudlip, Gellett, Hughes, Macgill, McGrath, McKenzie, Mackintosh, Morris, Newton, Shrubb, Wilson and others.

Booking Office at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.

Note:—Purchasers of seats in stalls, dress circle, or boxes, are entitled to one vote per seat for such charity or war fund as they may select. The charity or war fund receiving the largest number of votes, will share the profits with the Indo-British Institution

THE BOMBAY GAS CO.'s

SOCIAL CLUB.
FANCY DRESS DANCE
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. Lady Willingdon.
in aid of
WOMEN'S BRANCH
PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND
Friday 17th December 1915
at 9-30 p.m.
AT THE
GAS WORKS—PAREL.
Admission:—Gents Rs. 2 Ladies Free.
Two Prizes will be given away.
V. N. PINTO,
Hon. Ent. Secy.

SKATING RINK.

MORNING & EVENING SESSIONS AS USUAL
Tuesday, December 13th, 1915.
9-0 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.

1. Overture—Band.
2. General Skating.
3. Denver Bill and Co. in the land of Buffalo's,
4. Frank's "Doll King," Humorous Conjuror.
5. Fiskberts—Cyclists, in balancing.
6. Sports.—Balaclava Melee. 12 Entries only.
7. Denver Bill and Co. in Fancy Cowboy Shooting.
8. General Skating until 12-40.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE

DANCE

On December 17th, 1915, 9 p. m.
AT THE
TOWN HALL

(Half proceeds to Christmas Tree for Orphan Children.)
Tickets Rs. 2 (Gent. & Lady).
„ Re. 1 (Extra Lady).

May be had from:—
G. Dudley, A-1, Ordinance Lines, Colaba.
J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat, Mazagon.
T. A. G. McDonnell, 18, Victoria Terrace Byculla.
G. Gordon, 3, Colaba Causeway.
Or from the Office, 36 Cama Buildings, Bell Lane, Fort.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic and cures bowel torpidity. D.17

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERS OF ENEMY ORIGIN.

The anonymously summoned meeting of members of the Stock Exchange was held in the Settling Room at the close of business yesterday afternoon. The chair was to have been taken by Mr. Robert Harrison, but owing to indisposition he was unable to be present, and his place was filled by the Hon. Gilbert Johnstone. The meeting was very largely attended, it being estimated that over 1,000 members were present. As we have already stated, the object of the promotors of the meeting was to bring organized pressure to bear upon the Committee to take further penal action against the naturalized members of enemy origin, and a resolution was put to the meeting by Mr. Charles Carlos Clarke calling upon the Committee not to re-elect members of German and Austrian origin next March. Order was not very well maintained, for those members who ventured to speak against the resolution or to draw attention to the legal and moral aspects of the proposal were refused a proper hearing, and some members were not even allowed to speak. One member moved an amendment that in future only persons of British birth should be admitted to membership, and though only about 30 members voted for it, this proposal appeared to meet with a good deal of support. Eventually, after a good many members had left, the original resolution was modified so as to permit of the Committee making exceptions. This amendment was accepted on the ground that several naturalized members have lost their sons in the Allied cause, and the resolution was then passed.

SOME DIFFICULT PROBLEMS.

A very popular Scotch member spoke strongly against the resolution, which he described as un-English and worthy only of the Germans. He made a rather telling point in asking whether the naturalization papers granted by the Government were to be torn up by the committee as "scraps of paper." Attention was also drawn to the legal aspect of the resolution, for it seems very doubtful whether the committee has the power to take the action called for. We are informed that some 20 years ago a case of the kind was taken to the House of Lords, which gave a decision against the committee, and that a similar decision was given recently against the committee of a certain provincial Stock Exchange. A suggestion was made that only those who have been members of the institution for a long period should be re-elected, but this proposal was not adopted, apparently because very few members of enemy origin have joined the House since the Kaffir boom of 1895. A question which has been exercising the minds of a number of the more thoughtful members is as to what effect on the financial position of the House the exclusion of the naturalized members would have. Some of the very wealthy naturalized members are carrying over considerable amounts of pre-war bargains under the temporary regulations, and if the resolution were adopted these members would naturally withdraw their capital. Such a result might involve some unpleasant consequences, and would be very unfair to the English members, who are compelled to take in stock until a year after the war if called upon to do so. The whole proposal is surrounded by so many obscure and doubtful points, that some members feel that as the naturalized members have recognized the ebullient state of feeling in the House by absenting themselves at the invitation of the committee, it would be advisable to wait for a calmer atmosphere before passing new rules and regulations.

FAMINE IN MERCHANT SHIPS.

The following statement was issued from the Board of Trade:

"Owing to the increasing demands on merchant shipping in connection with the war, it has become necessary to take special steps to secure that an adequate supply of tonnage shall be available in case of necessity to meet pressing national needs.

"With this object in view two Orders in Council were made, and their text was to be published. The first prohibits British ships from carrying cargo from one foreign port to another foreign port after Dec. 1, unless licensed to do so. The second gives power to requisition ships for the carriage of foodstuffs and other necessaries.

"The first order lays down the principle that in this time of emergency British needs must have the first claim on British ships. It is not expected that it will be necessary to interfere with established services between foreign ports, and every effort will be made to avoid disturbing pre-existing business arrangements; but licenses must be obtained in every case in which it is desired to carry cargo in a British ship from one foreign port to another foreign port on or after Dec. 1, and owners and charterers concerned should apply at once to the Secretary, Ship Licensing Committee, Board of Trade, London, S.W. The members of this committee will be gentlemen thoroughly conversant with shipping business, and Mr. Maurice Hill, K.C., will act as chairman.

"The second order gives power to the Board of Trade to requisition merchant ships in case of emergency for the carriage of foodstuffs and other necessary supplies to this country. This power will be exercised by a requisitioning committee, of which Mr. J. H. Whitly, M.P., the Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons, will be chairman. The committee will be composed of gentlemen having close expert knowledge of shipping matters, and in order that the requisitions may not overlap, these gentlemen will so far as possible be the same as those who now advise the transport department of the Admiralty. The committee's object will be to secure that tonnage shall be available in case of need for the carriage of foodstuffs, &c., and to prevent freights on such commodities rising to prohibitive levels."

In the "London Gazette" the two Orders in Council referred to above were published. They add little which is material to the notice issued by the Board of Trade. With reference to licensing, it is announced that, "from and after the 1st day of December, 1915, no British steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage shall carry any cargo from any foreign port to any other foreign port and whether or not such ship while carrying such cargo calls at any intermediate port within his Majesty's Dominions—unless the owner or charter of such steamship has been granted exemption by license."

THE PRICE OF SUGAR.

Since the notice published on October 13 on the price of sugar, the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply has made certain changes in its arrangements which affect the schedules of prices as then issued.

In the first place the Commission has reduced the wholesale price of cube or lump sugar from 50s. per cwt. (gross) to 40s. The reason for the advance in the price of sugar in this form was to produce an equilibrium between the demand and the limited supplies available. This object has now been effected and the Commission's stocks have been adequately replenished, with the result that it has become possible to reduce the price to 40s.

In the second place the wholesale price for imported granulated sugar, Dutch and American which formerly stood higher than that for British granulated of ordinary quality, has now been reduced to the same level, subject to an additional 3d. per cwt. where these sugars are packed in 100lb. bags.

Lastly, the terms on which the Commission sells its sugars have been made uniform in all ports, and all variations as to the discounts allowed and the terms of sale have been removed.

The present prices, therefore, at which the Commission sells its sugars, ex refinery, or at the port as the case may be, are as follows:—

Cubes, 40s. per cwt.

Good British granulated, 32s. 3d. per cwt.

American and Dutch granulated, 32s. 3d. per cwt. (3d. per cwt. extra when sold in 100lb. bags).

White Java (grocery qualities), 30s. 3½d. to 30s. 9d., sold on quality.

In every case a discount of 2½ per cent. is allowed to the purchaser, so that where a retailer buys from a dealer for cash these prices represent the amount which he should be charged by the dealer.

On the basis of these wholesale prices the appropriate retail prices would be:—

Cubes, 5d. per lb.

Good granulated 4d. per lb

White Java, 3¾ per lb.

Special qualities of British granulated, crystals, or castors, 4½ per lb.

The Commission, however, wishes it to be understood that these prices should be regarded not as of rigid application under all circumstances, but as standards to guide the purchaser, and that slight variations in either direction may represent a proper charge in particular localities.

CALICO PRINTING IN SWITZERLAND.

A Zurich report states that the Swiss calico printing industry is almost at a standstill; works which have hitherto been running at a financial sacrifice are now being closed for an indefinite period. This is due to the shortage of dyestuffs and the scarcity of cotton piecegoods. At first sight it seems surprising that there should be a lack of dyestuffs in Switzerland, when the colour-makers there are doing so much to keep English printing going, but the conditions in the Swiss printing trade are rather peculiar. A large proportion of the business is in alizarine styles, as turkey-red discharges, batticks, &c., and in Para-red imitations of these styles, which are exported largely to the Near and Far Eastern markets. The prices of the drugs used in the Para styles are now so high that it is impossible for these goods to compete with the previously much more expensive turkey-reds. The latter also are considerably dearer than before the war, but the advance has not been so great as that in Para reds.

Unfortunately Swiss producers have been unable to keep going with alizarine work either, but no Swiss colour firm manufactures this product, and German producers refuge to supply it to the Swiss. The Society of Chemical Industry, Basle, were at one time large makers of alizarine, but ceased its manufacture in 1880, and at present there is only one producer, and that English outside Germany. Swiss printers recently built up a fair trade in fast prints produced with vat colours, but these also are very difficult to obtain now. It is hoped the cloth position will ease somewhat when the new Import Trust gets to work, and printers will then try to turn to other styles for which they will be able to obtain colours from the Swiss dye-makers.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	21,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Dec.	7.39	
Dec.-Jan.	7.38	
Jan.-Feb.	7.37	
Feb.-Mar.	7.35	
Mar-Apl.	7.33	
Apl.-May.	7.30	–15
May-June	7.26	
June-July	7.23	
July-Aug.	7.20	
Aug.-Sept.	7.04	
Sept.-Oct.	6.84	
Oct.-Nov.	6.78	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

—15

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

The market to-day has ruled quiet but steady with new Broach in the neighbourhood of 285.

Some business has been put through in March Akolas and good Broach.

Ready Cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal, January 220.

Fine Akola January 250.

Good Broach April 285.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	289	--	284½	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	229	219	--	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	228	--	--	Dec. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab	221	--	--	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	234	--	--	"
M.G. Mathia	--	--	--	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	272	--	--	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	272	--	--	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	250/1	--	--	"
M.G. Yeotmal	251/2	--	--	Mar. 1916
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	--	--	--	--
M.G. Oomrawatee	--	--	--	--
H.G. Westerns	--	--	--	--
M.G. Westerns	--	--	--	--
n.G. Bhangalkote	--	--	--	--
n.G. Bijapore	--	--	--	--

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 11th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	--	232	220	..Ready N. C.
Bengals (M.G.)	248	236	226	..Ready N. C.
	240	228	220	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	--	226	216	..Ready N. C.
	--	221	213	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	--	240	230	..Ready N. C.
	--	235	223	..1/25 Jan.'16
Barsee (M. G.)	--	--	250	..Ready N. C.
	--	--	--	--
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	--	255	245	..Ready N. C.
	--	--	--	--
Akola-Khgm.	--	257	250	..Ready N. C.
Karanja (M.G.)	--	251	243	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	--	259	252	..Ready N. C.
	--	254	247	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum	--	261	254	.. Ready N. C.
Poolgaum (M.G.	--	257	250	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	--	263	256	.. Ready N. C.
	--	261	254	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Nagpore	--	266	259	.. Ready N. C.
Kampti (M.G.)	--	268	261	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	--	270	263	.. Ready N. C.
	--	271	263	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	--	292	--	.. Feb.-March.
	--	290	--	285 1/25 Apl.'16.
Mathia (M.G.)	--	232	220	.. Ready N. C.
	--	--	--	--
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	--	--	--	260 Ready O. C.
	--	--	--	--
Sawgd. Dharwar	--	--	--	256 Ready O. C.
	--	--	--	--
Westerns (M.G.)	--	--	--	252 Ready O. C
(H.G.)	--	--	--	248 Ready O. C
Compta (M.G.)	--	--	--	258 Ready O. C.
	--	--	--	--

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaithe Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 11th December, 1915:—

Cotton	12,397	Bales
Wheat	6,881	cwts.
Linseed	6,747	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,485	"
Ginjellyseed	6,539	"
Poppyseed	352	"
Groundnuts	7,422	"
Castorseed	2,504	"
Rice	5,910	"
Myrabollams	2,388	"
Cottonseed	21,626	"
Mowraseed	299	"
Gram	1,676	"
Joowar	2,021	"
Maize	272	"
Barley	1,410	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 13th—5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	7 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 13 0	7 3 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 13 0	8 3 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 3 0	8 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 14 0	8 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	44 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	38 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 12 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts	36 8 0	....
Mowraseed	3 12 0	4 2 0
Forward	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May.	6 12 6	
Linseed May	9 4 6	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	44 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	43 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d. 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Fowrard	1s. 4 1-32d. "
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Jan.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do Forward	1s. 4 3/8 Jan.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4-9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do	191 Nominal
60 d-s Hongkong	141½
Do. Shanghai	190½
60 d-s Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-8-0
Australian Do	24-10-0
Bombay Do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-0-0
English Dragons	15-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

To-day being the last day of December Settlement the Cotton Mill Share Market was closed for forward transactions.

Owing to smart inquiry business in Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares was done at the prices varying from Rs 230 to Rs. 235 for cash. Preference shares were placed at Rs. 164.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 62½.

Dhond Baramati Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 110.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 222½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 81.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.		Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	£			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	--	--	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7%	57
Bank of Bombay	500	--	15%	1,545
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,690
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	62
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,480
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20	100	do.	--	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	--	4%	21
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25	50	--	6%	--
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15	100	do.	10%	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	--	11%	170
Standard Bk. O	50	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
P	50	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld.	£10	March.	5%	61
Mercantile Bank £ 12½ A	25	--	8%	£22
12½ B	25	--	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	56½
National Bank. of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32 £41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	780
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	--	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	--	120
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company	250	--	20	705
Bombay United	250	--	70	435
Century	100	May-Nov.	3	205
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	45	1,915
Central India P	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	475
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	480
Colaba Land & Mill	700	--	30	1,358
Connaught	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent	100	April.	4	108½
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	232½
Davkl	250	do.	20	516½
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	215
Emperor Edward	500	--	15	420
Empress	500	--	Nil.	100
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	445
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,260
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	247½
Gold Mohur	500	--	15	460
Globe	100	--	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	--	30	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	8	142½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	--	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg.	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	243
James Greaves	500	Dec.	Nil.	180
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	10	545
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,310
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	45	1,360
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,310
Manockjee Petit	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,550
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	107½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	--	45	2,100
Nawab of Cambay	50	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom
New Great Eastern	200	--	Nil.	206½
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,070
Phœnix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	158½
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk	500	April.	Nil.	400
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	12½	310
Standard Mills	500	Nov.	20	1,060
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	95
Swan	250	Oct.	do.	217½
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,480
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,180
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton O	500	--	Nil.	345
P	500	--	7%	610
Western India	1,000	--	30	370 X.D.
Mysore Spinning	250	Sept	Rs 15 yr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	399
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20	100	August	Nil.	2½
Bamankua	5	--	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath	50	--	6	35
Badham Pills	70	June.	7	84
Baroda Tram Co.,	100	--	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15 Hyr.	965
Bo. Electric Sup. P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	164
and T.Co. Ld. O	£10	July	6%	238
Bombay Ice. Mfg.	40	--	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	745
Bo. Land & Building	400	--	25	450
Bombay Steam O	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	217½
Navigation Co. P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	222½
Central I.M. Co. Ld.	10	April.	1	28½
City of Bo. Building Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	5	65
Empire of I Life Rs 50	500	--	42%	450
The Eastern O	51	Nil.	Nil.	Asho.
Chemical Co. D	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 O.	250	--	Nil.	180
Katni Cement D	100	--	Nil.	85
P.	40	--	Nil.	95
	100	--	Nil.	95
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O. Old	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
New Issue	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
P.	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	--	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co.	100	July	5	70
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	--	Rs. 15	182
Marsland Price Co. O	100	--	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	--	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50	200	May	30%	525
Phillips & Co.,	40	July	Rs. 4	34
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	40	745
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	--	Nil.	18½
Sirdar Carbnc Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co.	100	--	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	--	6	111
Tata Iron Steel O	75	Jan.	6%	266
Co P	30	&	Nil.	160 X.D.
Tata Hydro Elec. O	150	June	6%	158
" P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,175
Tata Hydro " Deb Con P.S.	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,115
Thacker & Co.	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem 162
Telephone Co	--	May	25%	133
Treacher & Co	--	--	Rs. 4	--
B—Buyer	--	July	Nil.	500 X.D.
QD—Cum divide	Nom—Nominal prices.		XD—Exdividend	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar	Rs. 750	May.	Rs. 250	Rs. 4,500 nom 50
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press	275	--	15	125
Broach City	200	Oct.	8	97½
Vort	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley	100	--	8	75
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M	250	--	--	125
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	10	126½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd.	1,000	--	7%	700
Khangaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn.	125	--	7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	N il.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	N il.	20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	220
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	40	790
New Mofussil Co.,	400	Nov.	50	815
New Berar	500	Oct.	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	20	495
Vardwan, G.P.	150	--	--	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%		127
Amritsar Patti Railway	100	Do.	7%		154
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	Do.	6%		645
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	Do,	4½%		Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%		118
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	Do.	4½%		111
*Guzerat Railway Hosiarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100	100	Nov.-June	4%		95
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 90	100	Apr.Oct.	4%		111
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 50	100	Do.	4%		88
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 100	100	Jan-July.	4%		47
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%		94 D X
*Sind Light Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%		78
Tapti Valley Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%		159
Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100	500	Mar.-Aug.	5%		570
	100	Jan.-July.	4%		

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 12.

Shinkoku Maru	Kuchiki	Yokohama

Dec. 13.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
City of Naples	Rene	New York
Dumra	Hobday	Basra

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The S. S. Shinkoku Maru, 3,100 tons, Captain Y. Kuchiki, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Yokohoma, with general corgo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Naples:—The steamer City of Naples, 3,714 tons, Captain A. Reve, arrived here yesterday from New York, which port she left on the 3rd ultimo with a general cargo and oil on board.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Hobday, arrived here yesterday from Basra, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13.

Maur	Svensen	Bangkok

The following vessels entered the docks for loading—

Steamer:—Dumra	for	P. Gulf
,, Sutherland	for	London and Hull
,, Weardale (to arrive)	for	Liverpool and Hull

Monday, 13th December, 1915

S. S. Maur:—The Steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J. Svensen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Khiva:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Khiva, Captain H. W. Potter, with the English mails and passengers left Bombay harbour at 6-15 a.m. yesterday for London and not on Sunday as stated in this issue of yesterday. She went late as she had to receive the Karachi mails from the steamer Linga. The Linga left Karachi late and arrived here at 1 a.m. yesterday instead of on Sunday morning.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Nairn	Lassen	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Fennay Bridge	Bruton	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Ridley	Brewer	D. Nanji & Sons.
F. Southerland	Kreagh	H. S. Thompson
N. Foreric	Young	W. & A. G. & W.
P. Saragasso	Hayleff	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri		B S. N. Co
Netravati		B. S. N. Co
Powani		B. S. N. Co
Satranji		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Mayori Maru	Taniguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
2 Highland Monarch	Scott	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Kumakura Maru	Higo	N Y. Kaisha.
5 Caboto	Augusto	Italian Mail S. N. Co
9. Shinkoku Maru	Kuchiki	O. S. Kaisha
10 & 11 Dara	Hatfield	T. M. & Co
12. Bahreni	Bonnet	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nellore	King	P. & O. Co
5 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
6 City of Marseilles	Dowse	K. Nixon & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale		T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Princess II		C Engr., B. P. T.
Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
Begum		T. M. & Co
Baron Fairlie		W.A. G. & Co
Bahrein	Bouvet	T M. & Co
Clan Ferguson	Marrit	J. Finlay & Co
Chindwara	Abbott	M. M. & Co
City of Naples	Rene	K. Nixon & Co
Foreric	Young	
Havildar	Park	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khoaron	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Lawoe	Webb	T. M. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Queda	Neilson	M. M. & Co
Risaldar	Oakesmott	T. M. & Co
Sutherland	Krag	Alexandria

EXPORTS.

Dec. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Marseilles (s) 90 bales wool, H. S. Janmahomed; 110 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 105 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 640 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,295 cwts. linseed cake, Bruel and Co.; 55 bales wool, K. Rikobdas; 18 bales wool, B. Chetandas; 38 bales wool, J. Rojmal; 60 bales wool, C. Ramsoroop; 75 bales wool, Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Marseilles (s) 7,200 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Ridley (s) 2,001 cwts. castor seed, R. Purshotam.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Highland Monarch (s) 60,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

Nairn (s) 1,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Sutherland (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Fererie (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Fennay Bridge (s) 6,000 cwts. castor beans, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Kamakura Maru (s) 57 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 131 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 710 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nellore (s) 200 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.; 50 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2 cases butter, S. Vazir; 262 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Nellore (s) 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

IMPORTS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: England vs. India.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s. s. Querimba will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Surat via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 15.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: England vs. India.
Wilson Philological Lecture on "Gujerati" by Mr. Divatia, Universty Hall, 6 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. Lecture by Mr. Bharda on "Egypt." 6 p.m.
Bombay Merchants' Bank, Extraordinary General Meeting, 2-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

P. and O. s.s. Mongara with English Mails due at 1 p.m.
Bombay Cricket Carnival: Parsis v. Hindus.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: Parsis v. Hindus.
Khatao Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Oriental Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Annual Meeting and distribution of prizes at Society's School, Mahim, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Cricket Carnival, Parsis v. Hindus.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Grawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

CLARK.—December 13th at Janjira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, the wife of H. G. Clark, of a son.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor, B.V.A., Commanding.

Dec. 13.

1051—Duties.
Duties for the ensuing week commencing 12th December 1915:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. White A. S.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. Grimshaw W.

1052—Parades.
Parades for the ensuing week commencing 12th December 1915:—
Tuesday 14th. Officers and Sergeants will parade at Colaba for 7.5" B. L. Gun Drill at 7 a.m.
Thursday 16th. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters for Dummy Loader Drill at 7 a.m.
All members who have not drawn their pay are requested to attend at 8 a.m.
Saturday 18th. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery for Fort Manning at 7 a.m.

1053—Motor Cycles.
All members in possession of motor cycles will submit their names with the number of cycles to the Adjutant's office before the 20th December, 1915.

1054—Clothing.
All great coats and water bottles to be returned to Headquarters Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, as soon as possible.

1055—Medals.
All applications for Long Service Medals to be forwarded to this office by the 20th December 1915.

1056—Leave.
Ref. Brigade Order No. 355 dated 8-12-15, Captain M. H. Sowerby is granted 11 days leave with effect from 12th December, 1915.

1057—Command.
Captain Newman Taylor assumes command of the Corps from 12th instant vice Capt. M H. Sowerby proceeded on leave

1058—Leave.
The undermentioned N. C. O.'s and men are granted leave from the dates stated:—
1035 Cpl. Hayward, No. 1 Coy., from 16-12-15 to 22-12-15.
697 C. Q. M. S. Hatton T., No. 2 Coy., from 20-12-15 to 5-1 16.
1249 Sgt. Binks H. T., No. 2 Coy., from 22-12-15 to 2-1-16.

1059—Warrants.
Nos. 127 and 128 were issued to G. S. M. I., Lottington C. D., to proceed to Ahmedabad on 13th instant in connection with No. 4 Company and returning on completion of duty.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

1060—Parades.
The Company will parade as follows:—
Wednesday 15th. Gun Drill for Factory Section at 8 a.m.
Friday 17th. Battery Gun Drill 4-45 p.m.
Sunday 19th. Gun Drill for Arsenal Section, at 7 a.m.

N. 4, COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

1061—Parades.
Parades for the ensuing week.
Sunday 19th instant at 9-30 a.m. Squad. and Rifle Drill.
Sunday 19th instant at 5 p.m. Gun Drill and Instructions.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd.-Lieut., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

146.—Parades for the period ending 21st instant.—

MONDAYS.

"F" Coy. will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with helmets. All members must attend.
"J" Coy. Coy. parade Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters. Dress.—Drill Order, Every man must attend.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Head-Quarters.
"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms, Musketry and Coy. Drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from sections 1 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.
"B" Coy at 7 a.m. Coy in Field Exercises. Parade on Cooperage.
"C" Coy. at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order Helmets Rifles etc.
"D" Coy. at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets Rifles etc.
"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings. Parade with Arms, Musketry and Coy. Drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
"J" Coy. Col. parade Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at 7-15 a.m. at Head-Quarters. Dress.—Drill Order, Every man must attend.
"E" Coy. at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C", "D" "E", and "F" Cos. Recruits at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
Signallers of all Companies will parade on the Co-operage for instruction under the Brigade Signalling Officer at 7-15 a.m. until further orders.
A Coy. parade at 6 p.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Company in attack.

THURSDAYS.

"D" Coy. at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets Rifles etc.
"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Head-Quarters at 7 a.m.
"E" Coy. at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m.
"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend. Parade with arms. Musketry and Coy. Drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"J" Coy. Coy. parade No. 3 Section at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters. Dress.—Drill Order. Every man must attend.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Head-quarters at 7-15 a.m.
"B" Coy. at 7 a.m. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Defence dispositions.
"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Head-quarters at 6-15 p.m.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana, 3 men from Sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.
"J" Coy. Coy. Parade Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Sections at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill Order. Every man must attend.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Head-quarters.

SATURDAYS.

"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. on the Bandstand Cooperage.
279. "A" Coy. Bayonet Fighting will, if possible, be arranged for departmentally in the Liquor Shed.
297. Signallers.—Signallers of all Coys. will parade on the Cooperage for instructions under the Brigade Signalling Officer on Wednesdays at 7-15 a.m. until further orders.
192. Musketry. The range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
"J" Coy. from Monday 13th to Sunday 19th inst. both days inclusive.
"B" Coy. from Monday 20th to Thursday 23rd inst., both days inclusive.
Range closed from Friday 24th to Tuesday 28th inst. both days inclusive.
Officers commanding companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Fifty Nursing Orderlies are required for service in Mesopotamia. Any men in this Corps wishing to offer their services should apply for details to:—

Mr. H. G. CLARK,
Care of Messrs. Lund & Blockley.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—Entry of the Boyards ... Halvorsen
Overture.—Fest ... Leutner
Valse.—Columbine ... Gardener
Selection.—Faust ... Gaunod
Song (cornet solo) The Rosary ..... Nevin
Selection.—The Balkan Princess ... Rubens

"GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR."

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind which left Bombay on the 28th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Sunday last. All well.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An urgent Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held on Tuesday the 14th December, at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) to consider a draft scheme with regard to the proposed new Medical College in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital to be submitted to the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 13th December 1915 was 30.218 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.986 inch
Temperature of Air	75.7 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.6 ,,
Dew Point	68.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.784 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 ,,
Minimum do. do.	69.7 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,WNW,NW S
Movement of Wind do. do.	121

THE NEW SHIPPING ORDERS.

There seems good reason for the belief that, for the present at any rate, licences for regular shipping services between foreign ports will be granted very freely. An announcement on the subject appears in another column. Only extreme urgency would justify the refusal of licences for established lines, but there may be ships at present employed abroad which are not entitled to the same respect. For instance, vessels which might be employed in inter-foreign trade because there seemed to be less likelihood of their being requisitioned there than in trade with this country would presumably be the first to be affected by the Order, while any new services which owners might think fit to be established are certain to be scrutinized closely. As to the other Order, vessels have already been requisitioned for the carriage of food stuffs, and the further powers, no doubt, are desired in view of the prospect of larger operations.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 13.

Unsettled conditions in north-west India are slightly more marked to-day. Panjgur in Baluchistan had half an inch of rain; elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast.—A few isolated falls of rain in north-west India.

Reports have been received of severe cold wealther in Kashmir.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th December 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab; night temperature continues in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is in excess during the day but in defect at night at Jhansi

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and clear or lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above normal in lower Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in Sind and the southern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West but normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and at Deesa; night temperature is above normal at Dwarka, Veraval and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in slight defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect, Night temperature is below normal at Belgaum and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain unsettled in north-west India and light to moderate cloud has spread over the whole region. Weather, however, has been dry everywhere.

Light isolated showers are possible in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 13th of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	67.3	52.5	65	..	0	—2.46
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.8	46.5	50	..	0	..
Rawalpindi	68.6	32.0	64	..	0	—0.17
Lahore	73.5	39.5	67	..	0	—0.47
Hissar	79.4	44.5	51	..	0	—0.16
Ambala	77.9	43.1	49	..	0	..
Delhi	77.2	53.0	42	..	0	—0.42
						—0.25
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.4	48.7	50	..	0	..
Mainpuri	78.7	47.5	49	..	0	—0.14
Jhansi	82.6	42.6	55	..	0.01	—0.27
Cawnpore	77.8	47.9	60	..	0	—0.20
Allahabad	77.4	47.0	60	..	0	—0.27
						—0.42
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	76.7	55.6	57	..	..	—0.10
Karachi	83.2	64.3	37	..	0	—0.08
Ajmer	79.0	49 0	52	..	0	—0.31
Jaipur	81.5	50.9	37	..	0	—0.22
Kotah	83.6	55.6	44	..	0	—0.16
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.8	55.5	46	..	0	..
Dwarka	84.0	69.0	61	..	0	—0.10
Veraval	78.8	65.8	74	..	0	—0.08
Rajkot	88.2	57.0	68	..	0	—0.34
Bhavnagar Para	87.2	60.8	77	..	0	—0.25
Surat	88.9	60.3	76	..	0	—0.20
Ahmedabad	89.6	59.6	36	..	0	—0.13
Deesa	90.5	55.8	28	..	0	—0.19
Neemuch	84.4	52.0	33	..	0	—0.15
Indore	85.8	53.2	43	..	0.11	—0.21
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						—0.29
Jubbulpore	79.9	47.3	64	..	0.05	—0.44
Saugor	83.2	54.6	31	..	0.09	—0.43
Hoshangabad	83.7	55.0	56	..	0	—0.52
Khandwa	88.0	58.0	53	..	0	—0.52
Akola	87.1	52.8	37	..	0.46	—0.10
Amraoti	85.8	58.8	44	..	0	—0.65
Nagpur	84.3	54.5	66	..	0	—0.85
Chanda	83.9	49.0	78	..	0.62	—0.19
Raipur	80.7	52.6	71	..	0.33	—0.19
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	70.1	88	..	0.02	—0.36
Ratnagiri	87.1	65 9	57	..	0.81	0.34
Mormugao	82.4	67.4	77	..	0.04	—0.11
Karwar	88.1	61.1	89	..	1.07	—0.64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Belgaum	87.0	54.1	57	..	0.15	—0.26
Ahmednagar	82.9	49.4	51	..	0.70	—0.14
Poona	84.4	51.7	76	..	0.33	—0.55
Sholapur	86.3	54.1	43	..	0.89	—0.24
Bijapur	88.4	55.3	45	..	0.39	—0.62
Belgaum	80.7	53.3	45	..	0.94	—0.66
Aurangabad	83.6	53.5	44	..	0.64	—0.02
Nizamabad (Indur.)	83.8	51.7	62	..	0.78	0.12
Hyderabad	81.5	52.2	55	..	0.79	—0.14
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.0	66.1	58	..	8.15	5.18
Calicut	85.8	66 7	74	..	13.02	7.89
Cochin	87.9	69.9	65	..	8.80	1.58
Colombo	86.3	70.6	81	..	26.04	11.38
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	80.4	62.2	82	..	20.78	15.1
Bellary	85.5	56.5	59	..	7.27	5.21
Cuddapah	85.5	62.2	79	..	9.32	5.60
Madras	84.0	64.8	76	..	20.79	4.95
Bangalore	78.3	52 1	72	..	3.31	0.25
Coimbatore	82.3	58.8	71	..	6.33	2.64
Trichinopoly	85.5	63.0	70	..	10.12	4.25
Negapatam	82.3	68.5	79	..	16.64	—3.51

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in
MON	13	m 4 9	27 7	13	m 10 57	18 6
		4 52a	25 0		10 35a	18 7
TUE	14	m 5 4	26 7	14	m 0 2a	18 5
		6 19a	24 11		11 57a	20 0
WED	15	m 6 3	25 10	15	0 58a	17 11
		7 42a	25 4			
THUR	16	m 7 2	25 4	16	m 1 18	21 5
		8 50a	26 0		1 46a	17 7
FRI.	17	m 8 0	25 0	17	m 2 27	21 6
		9 43a	26 8		2 29a	17 3
SAT.	18	m 8 52	24 11	18	m 3 25	21 4
		10 22a	27 3		3 8a	16 11
SUN	19	m 9 33	25 0	19	n. 4 11	21 0
		10 56a	27 8		3 44a	16 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 13 (Monday)	,, 7h. 2m.	,, 6h. 3m.
,, 14 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 3m.	,, 6h. 3m.
,, 15 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 3m.	,, 6h. 3m.
,, 16 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 4m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 17 (Friday)	,, 7h. 4m,	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 18 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 5m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 19 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 5m.	,, 6h. 5m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 November	21st.	11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	30th.	3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	,, December	6th.	11h	33-7 p.m.
First Quarter	,, ,,	13th.	5h	8-4 p.m.

ALL INDIA BHATIA CONFERENCE.

BOMBAY DELEGATES.

A meeting of the Bhatias of Bombay was convened on Sunday evening to appoint Bombay Delegates to the All-India Conference. The meeting was advertised to be called in the Bhatia Mitra Mandal Hall at 5 p.m., (Bombay Time), but by 4-30 it was realised that the Mandal Hall might not be sufficient to accommodate all. Prompt arrangements were then made to hold the meeting in the ground floor Hall of the Sukhadvala Buildings which was full to overflowing.

On the motion of Mr. Morarji Vasonji Manji, seconded by Sheth Thakarsey Naranji, Rao Bahadur Vasonji Khimji was voted to the Chair. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting giving the history of the Bhatia migration and their chivalry. He paid a warm tribute to the Bhatia Mitra Mandal and its effort to unite the Bhatias from all parts of India, at a time when the Bhatias in Bombay had been disunited. The Chairman observed that the people of India were talking of Swaraj but to attain that and to do justice between man and man it was necessary that the communities should first do away with their internal differences and the leaders ought to treat with equality the rich and poor, and not a single faction ought to remain aloof from this vast movement organised for the purpose of uplifting the community. He deplored that in matters commercial and industrial the Bhatias of late had fallen behind and they ought as a commercial community to rise to have the indigenous industries of India developed. A successful Bhatia Conference was bound to give its fair quota in this direction.

Mr. W. T. Halai, the Chairman of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal, and of the working Committee of the Conference, laid before the meeting a *précis* of the working and arrangements made for the delegates. He observed that the Bhatia Mitra Mandal had for the last twenty-one years been most rigidly following its policy of uniting all Bhatias and said that in the way of the working of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal caste dissensions had not come in the way. From the names of the gentlemen who had got themselves enlisted with the All-India Bhatia Conference, it would be observed that even some of the most orthodox were among the number. He then read to the meeting letters of sympathy from Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Naronji Dwarkadas, Rao Saheb Laxmidas and others who had not been able to attend the meeting being away from Bombay and stated that the Bombay Bhatia Mahajan, the Cutchi Bhatia Mahajan and the Halai Bhatia Mahajan were all requested to send in their delegates. The Bombay Bhatia Mahajan had already appointed about 40 delegates and Mr. Morarji Velji, the orthodox leader, that very morning, requested the Working Committee, through the speaker, (Mr. Halai,) that the should be allowed to make arrangements for all the delegates from Dera Ismail Khan and Frontier districts for whom he would provide accommodation and board at his own cost, for which purpose he had set apart a flat of his newly built house. Mr. Halai further remarked that another wellknown orthodox Bhatia had offered to contribute about Rs. 2,500 towards the Conference Fund, but as a few of his colleagues had till then remained aloof he desired to make his donation anonymous. Mr. Halai said that he thanked the gentleman for his generous offer but declined to accept a nameless contribution for the Conference cause. The orthodox leaders had met that very afternoon and he was fully confident that not a single Bhatia would remain aloof from this movement.

Mr. L. R. Tairsey then proposed to elect about three-hundred and fifty delegates from the Bombay Bhatias, Sheth Naronji Dwarkadas, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Rao Bahadur Vasonji Khimji, Rao Saheb Purshotam Odhavji, Rao Saheb Laximadas Rowji, Rao Saheb C. M. Thaker, Rao Saheb Morarji Rowji Sampat, Messrs. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Morarji Vassonji Manji, Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Gopaldas Tricumji, Ruttonsey Dharamsey, Morarji Narotam, Padamsey Narsey, Jethabhai Walji, Damoder Rowji, L. R. Tairsey and W. T. Halai being among the number.

The cchairman of the Working Committee was further authorised to register the names of such other Bhatia gentlemen from Bombay who might apply thereafter.

The resolution was duly supported by Messrs. Jethabhai Walji, Naronji Dayal, Narandas Purshotam, Mulji Runchod Ved and other speakers and carried unanimously.

CO-ORDINATION OF VERNACULAR AND ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I happened to read in the Leaderette in your Saturday's issue the reference to the Resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Upasani for introducing the English three standards in the higher Vernacular Schools in the mofussil. It is indeed a fortuitous coincidence that a similar proposal has been only a fortnight ago submitted to the Government of his Highness the Gaekwar by Mr. S. V. Pendse, B.A., M.C.P., F.R.C.I., special Educational Inspector. This proposal also aims at combining the mutually overlapping courses of the Vernacular V. VI and VII with those of the English I, II and III and introducing the same system in large village towns. This proposal of Mr. Pendse's is under consideration and is likely to be given sanction to by H. H. the Gaekwar who is always very anxious to encourage liberal education. The scheme will evidently give a great impetus to the spread of higher education and will be a great boon to the Baroda subjects.—Yours, etc.,

A LOVER OF EDUCATION.

Baroda, 12th Dec. 15.

PRABHU SEMINARY.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The prize-distribution of the Prabhu Seminary, a scholastic institution conducted under the auspices of the Pathare community, was held on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. N. V. Mandlik. J.P., in the Real Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, which was tastefully decorated and crowded to excess by a mixed gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Mandlik having been elected to the chair, Mr. Ramrao Dhakji Rane, Joint-Secretary of the Seminary, read the report of the three years' work done by the school. The report showed a marked progress made by the boys in literary and physical training, laid stress on the want of accommodation in the school, necessitating the refusal of further admissions, and appealed to the Prabhu community to subscribe largerly to the Prabhu Seminary Building Extension Fund. Recitations dialogues and singing were gone through. in relation to the last item the names of Miss Manekbai Narayen Zaoba and a Mr. Shingne being gratefully referred to for having trained the boys concerned in that subject within a very short time.

The President delivered a vigorous speech. He eulogised the cosmopolitan spirit of the Prabhus, which had led them to keep the Seminary open to the boys of other castes and creeds, for that spirit would contribute more than the so-called common-table dinners towards the securing of the unity to which all should aspire. He was no friend of the idea of increasing the number of schools, for he liked to see efficiency displayed even by a few of them. In the same way, he did not look with favour on the certificates and diplomas granted by schools, he liked to see the character of the boys built up. He did not like that students should go to theatres and cinemas, and should indulge in light literature. He recommended riding, cycling, swimming and walking by way of physical exercise. He had learnt from his revered father, the late Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, three golden rules, which he liked to inculcate into the minds of the little boys before him, they were: there is time for everything and everything has its proper time; there is a place for everything and everything has a proper place; and there is nothing like to-morrow for what you can do to-day.

The address over. the President was garlanded by Rao Bahdur Bhakji. Votes of thanks were passed, and the President, in connection with the vote passed in his honour, thanked the meeting and handed over to the Rao Bahadur the sum of Rs. 20 for distributing sweets among the students of the Seminary. The National Anthem was sung in Marathi. and the meeting dispersed after giving three cheers for the President.

COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

ELECTION OF DEEGATES AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 13.

At the Provincial Congress Committee's meeting held last evening at Rao Bahadur Pandit's bungalow the Hon. Sir Bipin Krishna Bose presiding, after letters and telegrams from mofussil members were read Mr. Dravid was elected unanimously Joint Secretary with Rao Bahadur Pandit. Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Sir Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, Dr. Gour, Messrs. Pandit and Dravid, Rao Sahebs Lasminaram and Thaker were elected members of the All-India Congress Committee. A number of delegates to the Congress and Industrial Conference were elected. Messrs Pandit, Gour and Dravid were elected to represent the Central Provinces on the Constitution Amendment Committee.

ELECTION OF SURAT DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Dec. 12.

At a meeting of the leading citizens of Surat held this evening under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, Rao Bahdur Khandubhai Gulabhai Desai presiding, sixty-two delegates were elected for the coming Congress. Before electing the delegates on the motion of Mr. Thakorram Kapilram Mehta, the Hon. Secretary, District Association, a resolution expressing deep grief at the untimely death of Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai Haridas was passed. Special reference was made of Mr. Manubhai's services in connection with the Provincial Conference of 1907 on the occasion of the 23rd sessions of the Indian National Congress which was held in Surat.

CANCER CURED BY VEGETARIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Having read in your paper of 7th instant a report of "The Real Cure for Cancer," I beg to draw your attention to the following experience of the well-known American physician, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, reported in a pamphlet, entitled "Cancer and its Cure" by A. Montaigue, published by the New York Anti-vinisection Society, 456, Fourth Avenue, New York City.—

"A gentleman who lives in this town had a cancer on his neck for four years. When he discovered it he quit eating meat, and continued to adhere closely to a pure food dietary. He soon began to recover. After a time the cancer was reduced to a small growth and finally disappeared and healed up. There is now only a small white scar on the neck where the cancer was, and during the two years that have elapsed since that time, this man has been perfectly well. He believes, and I believe, that this cure was due to a careful adherence to a vegetarian diet. I sent a specimen of this cancer to an eminent professor of pathology in Cornell University, and after an examination he pronounced it a case of cancer in its most deadly form.

"Thus has proved conclusively, at least to my own satisfaction, that there is a definite relation between meat-eating and cancer, and, as Dr. Bell has said, that cancer can sometimes be cured by a strict adherence to a non-flesh dietary."

I pray that medical ladies and gentlemen in India may also advise their patients to become vegetarians, and publish their experiences regarding the diseases cured thereby.—Yours, etc.,

LABSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, Dec. 10.

SPORTING NEWS.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY'S MEETING.

THE X'MAS PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Smirk, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ute, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e g Persistence, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Seigneurie, 5 years.
Mr. Gold's ch aus g Lithosian, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's bl e m Corridor, 5 years.
Mr. T. Harrison's br aus g Strathroyale, aged.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Begmahomed's b e g Airman, aged.

THE MYSORE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl cb h, Black Friar, 3 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b cb g Samandar, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's bl cb g Black Boy, 4 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Kitty Kent, 4 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Seeta, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br cb h R. G., 4 years.
Mr. A. Sattar's b cb h Ismailia, 5 years.
Mr. G. R. Chandos-Pole's bl cb m S. B., 3 years.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.
The Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Highborn, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Dardanelles, 5 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 4 years.
Mr. Bhogilal Shiwlal's g a h Bhatty Chief, 6 years.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Abdul, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch a h Red Flag, 13-3, 6 years.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Paradise, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Hasan Madar's g a h Crescent, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph, aged.
Mr. Abdoola Mara's b a h Aircraft, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's roan a h Samnite, 5 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali, 13-3½, 6 years.
The Chief of Mahisal's g a h Active, 14-0, 3 years.
The Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 4 years.
Mr. A. W. Essa's ch a h Safi, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome, aged.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's b a h Shailan, 4 years.
Mr. Ali Khalaf's g a h Paradox, 5 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood,

BOMBAY'S CRICKET CARNIVAL.

ENGLAND V. INDIA.

GOLDIE'S BRILLIANT CENTURY.

ENGLAND'S BIG LEAD.

NO STING IN INDIA'S ATTACK.

India	110
England (For two wickets)	221

The long looked-for Cricket Carnival in aid of the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund was commenced on the Gymkhana ground before over twenty thousand spectators on Monday. The ground wore quite a gala appearance, with the splendid decorated Gymkhana and Club pavilions all round it. The arrangements were excellent on all sides and from the spectacular point of view it was undoubtedly the brightest and biggest gathering of lovers of cricket ever seen in India. From the point of view of cricket,—the meeting of a galaxy of cricketing talent both English and Indian—it is unprecedented in the history of Indian cricket. His Excellency Lord Willingdon's team consists of ten first class county players, out of which four are professionals. A team like this would do full justice to its reputation even in the home of cricket, not to say of India, where the game is still in its infancy. The All-India team also consists of well-known veterans of various provinces—each and every one possessing a brilliant record. But pitted against a combination whose strength in attack and defence was so overwhelmingly superior, the Indian team could not in any way expect to make their presence felt either in defending their sticks or in bowling. It was a hopeless task from the beginning and as matters turned out yesterday the truth of it became more and more mainfest. A team of first class county cricketers, such as the present one, could take under its wing any Indian combination for a considerable period for training. However, that might be, the sport of such a meeting was there and that for a noble and worthy cause for which her Excellency has so untiringly been working since the beginning of the war. Her Excellency has evinced a keen interest in every detail of arrangements for this great Carnival. Mr. Jackson, the energetic and popular Cricket Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana is an indefatigable worker and has so far spared no pains to make it the great success that it has been. He and his fellow-workers deserve the highest praise of the public of Bombay, whose disappointment, caused by the playing of the last Quadrangular contest at Poona, has been more than amply compensated for.

Everything pointed to a piping day for cricket, the turf being in excellent condition and the December sun being not so unbearable as at other times of the year. There was a record attendance, every enclosure being full to its utmost.

The outstanding features of the game were the brilliant bowling performance of Tarrant, the Middlesex professional, who accounted for no less than nine of India's wickets for the paltry figure of 35 runs. He was deadly effective, his length being splendid throughout as were his breaks puzzling. The India team had a very sorry end-off mainly owing to his trundling, the ball travelling at times at the rate of the American express which rushes a mile ahead of its own whistles. The wicket perhaps gave him some help in his work on the ball, but all the same, it must be admitted that he was simply unplayable.

DRAMATIC DRIVES.

Next comes the batting of Major K. M. Mistry, who had a furious frolic for 33 in exactly 18 minutes. Mistry's dashing display after four of India's wickets had fallen for 24 runs—a disappointing start—was a merry bit of cricket, however short-lived. During his stay at the wickets he riotously revelled in lashing and lambasting the English bowling to the delight of the spectators who lustily cheered for every hit that he made. He sent the ball to the fieldless outfield time and again, as did Captain Goldie whose brilliant innings of 104 runs was equally exhilarating, marred however by a few chances. It was nevertheless a treat to watch Goldie's play. After a cautious start, he strengthened his grip on the game and despising no trifles garnered resounding fours and sixes by dramatic drives to the off and on with complete mastery—no matter who bowled. His cricket indeed was a delight and the spectators gave him an ovation when he returned to the pavilion after scoring 104 runs as the result of exactly one hour's stay at the wickets. He scored 100 runs in exactly 57 minutes.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala also made some clean and hard drives which were very well-timed and neatly executed. He was credited with 18 runs in 22 minutes.

The Indian team winning the toss decided to bat and 4 wickets fell for twenty-four runs, an inglorious start. Kanga and Deodhar looked well-set, but both seemed disinclined to put powder into their strokes. But for Major Mistry and the Maharaja of Patiala, the whole side would have been dismissed for a very small score. Yusuf Beg might have been more useful had he been sent in a little earlier. The whole side was out for 110 runs in two hours and two minutes; 122 minutes, or less than one run per minute!

The scoring was pretty fast when Lord Willingdon's team took to batting. Not a single batsman seemed to pay any attention to the Indian bowling and before the tea interval it was pretty fast scoring, nearly 2 runs per minute; the first century being scored in 57 minutes. The Indian team, it must in all fairness be admitted, were considerably handicapped in their attack, Saleh Mahomed, the famous Cashmere bowler being unable to play owing to an injury to his fingers during play.

Excluding the tea interval, the English side have so far batted for two hours and a half realising 221 runs. Both Major Greig and Salter were perfectly set, though the Indian skipper had rung frequent changes in bowling, which had the effect of keeping down the fast rate scoring.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

India won the toss and elected to bat, Dr. Kanga and Pyarekhan facing England's attack shared by Tarrant from the Police Court end and Capt. Goldie from the Gymkhana end.

Kanga opened the Indian account by cutting Tarrant's fourth delivery for a single, but immediately after, the Middlesex professional spreadeagled Pyarekhan's wicket with a well-pitched delivery.

(1—1—0).

This was a bad beginning for India and Vithal followed on. Four byes off Goldie were registered.

Goldie sent down two maiden overs to Kanga. Vithal opened his account by nicely putting Tarrant to leg for a single, Kanga replying with two in the same way. Two singles followed and the first ten went up amid cheering. A couple of smart pieces of fielding at this stage by Lord Willingdon were cheered by the crowds. At 14 Simms relieved Goldie at the Gymkhana end, Vithal cutting the new bowler for a single. India then met with a disaster; Vithal, one of their finest bats, being given out l.-b.-w., to Tarrant. Tarrant had made two appeals for successive deliveries, the first of which was disallowed, but the second was upheld

(15—2—5).

Warden, the crack Parsi bat, was received with loud cheering on coming out of the Pavilion, to fill the vacant place. India then met with another piece of ill-luck; Kanga, who had all along been playing a cautious game, being l.-b.-w., to Tarrant

(18—3—7).

Deodhar of Poona partnered Warden. India had taken half an hour to score 18, a decidedly slow rate of scoring in view of the fast wicket. Tarrant and Simms were, however, maintaining an excellent length and no liberties were possible with their deliveries, the Middlesex professional especially keeping the batsmen always playing. An appeal by Tarrant for l.b.-w., against Warden was disallowed, and 20 was telegraphed with a single by Deodhar off the Sussex amateur. Matters had been considerably dull up to now from the spectators' point of view, but Warden then enlivened them a bit by lifting Simms to leg for 3, of which one was, however, run short and only two were registered. Immediately after, Tarrant defeated Warden with a fine delivery which broke in a lot from leg

(24—4—3).

The famous Parsi batsman's cheap dismissal spread gloom in the Indian camp. Major Mistry of Patiala, who joined Deodhar, was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the spectators. He opened with a single off Tarrant.

FIRST BOUNDARY STROKE.

The great Patiala batsman then made the first boundary stroke of the day, finely putting Simms to the leg boundary and signalling 30. Shortly after, he followed this up by sending Tarrant to the Waudby Road boundary. The maidan then broke out into rounds of tremendous cheering on Mistry lifting Simms thrice over the western boundary in one over and hoisting the half century. Mistry had made the pace too hot to suit the English skipper who now entrusted Newman with the attack in place of Simms at the Pavilion end. The Patiala man then signalled 60 by putting Tarrant for two. His brilliant career at the wickets then came to an end. He skied one of Tarrant's deliveries and was well held in the long field by Salter

(60—5—33).

Mistry received an ovation on his return to the pavilion. During his brief stay at the wickets he had made 33, which contained no less than three sixes and two fours. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, on coming out of the pavilion, was received with cheering, which was renewed on His Highness lifting Newman into the Gymkhana pavilion. Deodher now opened his shoulders, finely putting Tarrant to the Esplanade Road boundary. The Middlesex professional, however, had his revenge soon, getting past Deodher's defence with a beautiful leg-break delivery

(70—6—10).

Khan Mahomed Khan of Aligarh now nered his skipper, who welcomed his colleague with a 4 off Newman. Tarrant sent down a maiden over to Khan, and the spectators again sent up a yell as the Maharaja lifted Newman over the southern ropes and sent up 80. The Aligarh man responded with a magnificent boundary drive off the same bowler. Tarrant down another maiden over, this tim Maharaja. At 86 Simms was aga on to bowl in place of Newman. Three runs later, Khan Mahomed Kh stumped by Livesay off Tarrant

(87—7—5).

Mulla, the next man in, opened with a single off Tarrant. Ninety was shortly after signalled and immediately after, the Maharaja, in attempting to slash at Tarrant, lost his wicket

(90—8—18.)

Yusuf Beg of Poona joined Mulla, who was completely beaten by Simms, the score standing at the same figure

(90—9—2).

Saleh Mahomed of Cashmere played a maiden over from Simms. He hurt his fingers and temporarily retired, Joshi replacing him. Yusuf Beg drove Tarrant for two and shortly after Joshi was run out

(93—10—0).

Saleh Mahomed now returned to bat, Yusuf Beg welcoming his re-appearance by sending Simms into the Ladies' pavilion. Three runs were now required to reach the century, which Saleh Mahomed hit up off Tarrant amid loud cheering. Yusuf Beg greeted the century by finely putting Simms to leg for 4, and hitting Tarrant for a like number. He was then caught behind the wicket by Livesay off Tarrant, India's first venture thus terminating at 1-30 p.m. wi total at 110

(110—11—15.)

ENGLAND'S INNINGS.

On the resumption after lunch, England entered upon their first venture, Remnent and Goldie facing Khan Mahomed Khan and Joshi. Remnent opened with a two off Khan Mahomed, Goldie replying with a like number off Joshi. Goldie then got a brace of twos, sending up the first ten. Shortly after Khan Mahomed failed to accept a hot return from Goldie and four runs were registered. A few more twos and singles followed, the scoring board showing 20, which Goldie greeted with a fine boundary drive off Khan Mahomed Khan. Thirty did not take long in coming. Forty was telegraphed and shortly after Goldie had a life, Deodher failing to hold him in the long field off Khan. The English rate of scoring was much faster than that of the Indians. The half century went up amid cheering after 35 minutes' play, of which Goldie had made 36. It now appear-

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

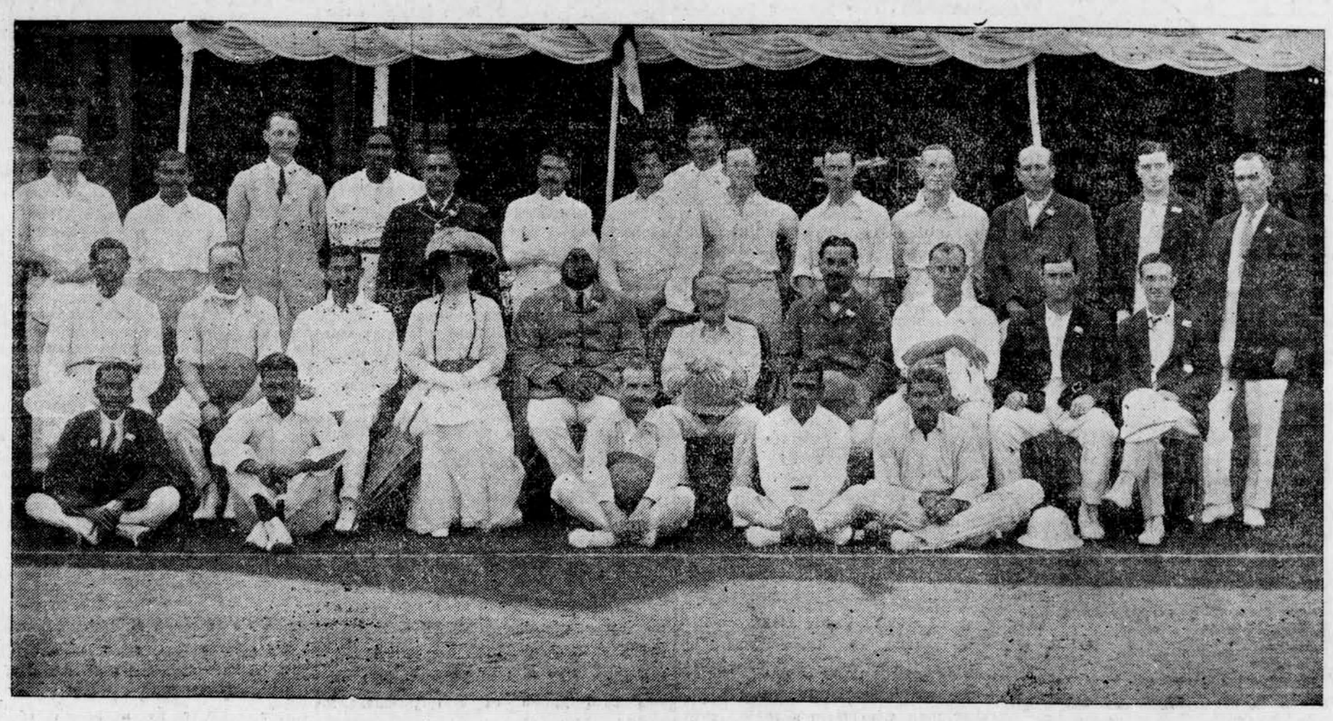

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

ENGLAND v INDIA.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Warden playing to Tarrant. The second figure from the right will be recognised as Lord Willingdon

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Lady Willingdon and other lady workers for the Relief Fund

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DR. D. M. SURVEYOR, Dental Surgeon has removed from his old address No. 17-19, Church Gate St., to No. 117-121, Medows Street, above Thomas Vafiadis & Co., from Wednesday, 8th December. 2507

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December 14, 1915.

MASS EDUCATION.

"It was his sincere wish and hope that in the future years there would not be a single child in Bombay who could not secure an ample field, sufficient to allow him to be, if he had the opportunity, a useful, happy and brilliant citizen."

In these words Lord Willingdon, speaking last week on the occasion of the annual prize distribution to the students of the different schools conducted by the Society for the Promotion of the Education of the Masses, gave expression to an ideal which will be echoed by every thinking citizen of Bombay. That ideal, we hope, will be attained in the near future by the Municipality of Bombay, which has undertaken the responsibility of making provision for the primary education of the children of the city. At the end of the year 1913-14, the total number of children attending municipal and aided schools was 33,618 of a school going population of 98,000. This does not, indeed, include the number of pupils attending unrecognised schools, but its inclusion would not appreciably increase the figure. It is apparent from this low percentage of children receiving education that nearly two-thirds of the number of children in the city are allowed to grow up in ignorance. The amount of expenditure incurred by the Municipality on primary education has, no doubt, considerably increased in recent years but it still compares unfavourably with that incurred by other local bodies in the country, and should, we think, be brought more in keeping with its position as the most progressive Municipality in the country. For, while the annual municipal income averages a crore and a quarter, not more than five lakhs of rupees are spent in education, giving a percentage of 3.4 of the income as compared with the corresponding average of 4 per cent. for all municipal bodies in India. On the other hand it is unnecessary to state that the encouragement of primary education is one of the principal, if not the principal, need of the people. For it is only by education that the work of uplifting the masses of the poorer people, so as to allow them to lead healthier and happier lives,—an ideal which, as Lord Willingdon truly said, must be very dear to the heart of anyone who cares for his fellow human beings,—can be accomplished. The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses has devoted itself to the task of satisfying the educational needs of the great community of the working men who form a majority of the population of our city. The City of Bombay has 83 mills, employing 4,300 juvenile workers, but at the end of 1913-14 there were only three schools for factory children with a total attendance of 215. Three new schools have since been started but they cannot have more than 300 children on their rolls. As for the majority of the remaining 3,800 children, their education is totally neglected, except for the 600 children who attend the three day schools and two night schools conducted by the Society. It is not, therefore, surprising that the Society has been obliged to refuse admission to many children for want of accommodation. The resources of the Society are limited and it is doing a work which should primarily devolve on the Government, the Municipality and the big employers. It has been, however, in spite of many difficulties, instrumental in bringing education within the reach of a considerable number of poor children. The secretaries in their report of the 28 years' work of the Society complain that it has not received sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government and the Municipality in its endeavour to provide sufficient funds for its increased work, and, we think, that Government and the Municipality, while accelerating their own rate of progress, would do well to utilize the services of this Society as well as of other bodies like the Social Service League in carrying on the important work of spreading education. For in this great and necessary work, the co-operation of all workers is essential. Indeed, as Lord Willingdon finely said, co-operation is the best thing in India, for all purposes and for all classes, to follow. Only if it is to be true co-operation, it must be, as was pointed out, both from the Government and the people, for only then can successful results ensue.

THE PATCH-WORK EMPIRE.

Long before the war broke out the legions of its prophets were in the habit of telling us that it would be both made and finished by Austria. One part of the prophecy has certainly come true and the chances are that the rest may yet follow. The rumour to the effect that there have been interpellations in the Imperial Parliament regarding the alleged insult offered to the Hungarian flag by the Austrian German commander, is not at all surprising. The only bond between Austrians and Hungarians so far has been a common dread of Russia and the Jugo-Slavs, nothing else. Among some of the nobility, who recline for the most part in Vienna, there was a certain amount of sentiment for the aged Emperor. Apart from these considerations the temper of the two dominant peoples of the Hapsburg empire are as far apart as imaginable. They have only clung together thanks to mutual fears and the wonderful power of assimilation which has ever characterised the Hofburg. If the Hungarians see that the Jugo-Slav movement is bound to succeed in the long run, then they will have only one fear left and that will be for themselves. A chastened Hungary coming to her senses unaccompanied by Austria is an eventuality for which Europe has been long prepared. If the thieves fall out over the spoils, ephemeral though their possession is in any case doomed to be, then the second part of the old pre-war prophecy will come to pass. It is perhaps too early to expect anything to happen very soon, but happen it must. After all the appointment of Baron von Burian was only a concession to Hungarian pique, after the Ticza disturbance. It was a sedative applied at the right moment, but the time for its powerful operation is distinctly past.

A NEW DYNASTY.

The news from China of the acceptance by Yuan-Shi-Kai of the Crown will come as rather a surprise. It was never for a moment expected that, if the Far Eastern Republic reverted to the more ancient and generally more successful mode of government, it would add to the attendant possibilities of the experiment, the somewhat doubtful one of a new dynasty. History is not rich in the successes of new dynasties. As a rule they defeat their own ends. The individual called upon to fill the Throne is as rule a stranger to his job,—for kingship is after all what King Edward called it,—*un metier*. A new dynasty is invariably haunted by the presence of the old and generally enhances the chances of its restoration. We have the striking instance of the Napoleonic. Nothing so enhanced the prospects of the Bourbons as the two Empires. The Comte de Chambord would never have been invited to the Throne of his ancestors by MacMahon, had it not been for its having been vacated by an usurper. Royalty is, nowadays, largely a sentiment, and, it may be said, in practice a very wholesome one. The Royal power is purely theoretical save in a few backward States, and the Sovereign reigns but does not rule. His reigning is merely the working of a traditional machinery. Tradition is very essential to the smooth co-operation of the people and the Throne in this century. In England, where monarchical government is at the zenith of perfection, the Sovereign stands at once for all the power, the prestige and the dignity of the State, and is, at the same time, the most eloquent symbol of the omnipotence of the people and their absolute freedom. There is no country in which the monarchy is so limited as England, but, at the same time, there is no country where monarchy can at a crisis become so powerful as in England. This is because none of its traditions have been destroyed, they have been adapted to the usages of the people with the shifting of the times. There is no sentiment as strong as that of an Englishman for his king and the reason for this lies in tradition and tradition alone. China might well learn a lesson from England. A land with a turbulent aristocracy and a large number of *ci-devant* imperial princes is the last place on earth to experiment with the risks of a new dynasty. The Chinese people, of course, are the best judges of their requirements, but we must say it seems a pity that they did not take the advice of the Allies and defer the step they seem about to take, until they could have the advice and assistance of their best friends. The present moment is very far from being propitious for revolutionary changes in any part of the world, least of all in China, where, in spite of superficial progressiveness, signs are not wanting that the native conservative spirit still survives, and can become a power to cope with.

An interesting Paper by Dr. C. Strickland, travelling entomologist to the Federated Malay States, explains the often noticed fact that newly cleared jungle in the hills of the Malay peninsula is much more malarious than when covered with its natural growth. Dr. Strickland shows that this is because malaria carrying mosquitos breed freely in the one case and not in the other. He advises in consequence the leaving of the jungle in 'Nullahs' as far as possible untouched. But his conclusions are still tentative and it remains to be seen to what extent his discovery is of general application.

Notes of the Day.

The Royal Quick-change Artist.

It seems clear that just as King Constantine would have withdrawn his sanction to the landing of the Allies at Salonika immediately after it was given, so he would now go back on the undertaking he gave to the Entente Powers as to the facilities to be allowed to their troops, after the visit of Lord Kitchener to Athens and the presentation of the Allies' Joint Note. The Austro-German and Bulgarian advance is evidently getting on his Majesty's nerves, with the result that he has raised the question of the Allies' withdrawal from Salonika. That, of course, they will never do, though it may become necessary to settle down also at Athens. We can now make a reasonable guess as to the cause of the British Ministers' visit to Paris. It was evidently to decide upon the course to be followed in view of the Greek King's new attitude. Let us hope that it has been decided once and for all to show him that these quick changes spell danger for himself and his country.

Greece No Longer A Neutral.

We observe that some of our contemporaries have described the removal of two British officers from a Greek steamer by an enemy destroyer as a breach of international law and "a gross outrage." The famous "Trent" affair is cited in this connection. As a matter of fact there is no parallel between the two. Greece can hardly claim the rights of a neutral while her territory is being used for the accomodation of the Allies' troops. The fact that she is not an active belligerent does not affect this. She is rendering assistance to the belligerents on one side and has therefore surrendered her neutrality. It is thus rather childish to begin shrieking about "gross outrages" if Austria and Germany refuse to recognise her as a neutral,—and not very dignified. The case against the Teutonic Powers in regard to breaches of neutrality is overwhelmingly strong. It does not need to be helped by doubtful contentions, put forward in hysterical language.

Indians in South Africa.

The lot of Indians in South Africa is still far from satisfactory. The latest issue of "Indian Opinion" publishes the report of an important case heard recently in the Cape Provincial Division of the Supreme Court. It appears that one Hassan Khan, who claimed to have acquired a domicile in that Province, having arrived there from India in 1902, was declared a prohibited immigrant. But he did not appeal to the Immigration Board as he alleged that his witnesses were intimidated by the harsh procedure adopted by the Principal Immigration Officer. The Court held that, in the circumstances, it had no power to prevent his removal from South Africa, as he did not exercise the rights conferred upon him by the Immigration Law. As "Indian Opinion" says: "Whether the Court is right or wrong in its interpretation of the law we do not profess to say, but if the man is deported, without further inquiry into the allegations made by him, a grave injustice will have been inflicted on him. If Hassan Khan is domiciled in the Cape Province,—and the Court said that there was uncontradicted evidence of this,—he will be deprived of his rights by a technicality of the law. This is obviously not sympathetic legislation."

The Muttra Comedy.

We have more than once referred to the behaviour of Mr. Moore, Joint Magistrate of Muttra, towards the members of the local Bar. What has surprised us in this affair is not so much the ridiculous figure cut by the Joint Magistrate as the inexplicable attitude towards it of the Government of the United Provinces, who have allowed this unseemly farce to go on for months without intervening in the interests of justice and public decency. This attitude is the more inexplicable, in view of the fact that the grievances of the members of the Bar not having been redressed, they have ceased appearing in the Joint Magistrate's Court since the beginning of November, i.e., since the issue of the ultimatum from Mr. Moore that "my relations with the Bar will in future be more unfriendly,"—with the result that cases in his Court have gone unrepresented, involving endless trouble and inconvenience to the litigants. The members of the Bar have now memorialised Sir James Meston who, we trust, will lose no time in taking the only right course that needs to be taken,—that is, removing Mr. Moore from the Bench altogether.

Rangoon's Civic Future.

Sir Harcourt Butler merely gave expression to a platitude when he said that the future of Rangoon would depend largely on its municipal life. But the character of the municipal constitution makes all the difference as far as the good results of municipal life on the progress of a city are concerned. Under its present constitution, there is not much scope for the public spirit of the citizen of Rangoon to be developed to the extent that is desirable. The recent Government of India Resolution, on local self-government showed that the Burma Government held very reactionary views regarding the constitution of the Rangoon Municipality. It is, therefore, satisfactory that Sir Harcourt Butler keeps an open mind regarding the introduction of the Bombay system; and as he himself admits, as this system has worked successfully in Surat and Ahmedabad, there is no reason why it should not succeed in Rangoon. We trust, that Sir Harcourt will see that the constitution of the Rangoon Municipality is soon remodelled on that of the Bombay Corporation. For, as he truly said, "If Rangoon was to grow to its full development, it must examine closely the suitability of its municipal organisation to the needs of modern municipal growth."

Unity Among Bhattias.

The greatest internal obstacle to a healthy and rapid progress of national life in this country has been the spectre of sectarianism which has continued to haunt Indian society for many years. The current month has seen and will see its principal manifestation in the meetings of the numerous conferences devoted to the discussion of and safeguarding the interests of particular classes, sects or castes alone. While, therefore, the spirit which tends, if it does not aim, to keep these classes or castes permanently out of touch with one another in most of the vital concerns of life, is to be deplored, we must welcome the efforts of a class or caste to units its own different sections in order to enable itself to be prepared for the ultimate fusion of all classes or castes,—a fusion which every thinking Indian desires to be brought about in the near future. In so far, therefore, as the Bhattia Mitra Mandal is endeavouring to work along these lines, we have no doubt it will command the approval and moral support of all right-thinking Indians. For before a community can be said to be prepared for the larger life of the country, it is essential that it should itself first be united. As Rao Saheb Vasanji Khimji rightly says, "to attain justice between man and man it is necessary that the communities should first do away with their internal differences and the leaders ought to treat with equality the rich and the poor."

The Bhatia Mitra Mandal.

The Bhattia Mitra Mandal has for some years been rigidly following its policy of composing the unfortunate differences among the community and the All-India Bhattia Conference which is to meet at the end of this month will devote itself principally to this end. And so far as this object is concerned, we trust that its appeal to all the members of the Bhattia community to sink their differences will prove successful. By meeting in conference the bitterness of factions is alleviated and a satisfactory mode of settling differences and respect for one's opponents is acquired. Difference of opinion is no longer regarded as a ground of hatred or enmity, but as a sign of healthy independence. By bringing about a meeting of the different factions the Conference is paving the way for a union which is essential.

Two Stories of Gladstone.

In a lecture called "Recollections of Books and Authors," given before the Young Men's Christian Association, Alderstage, on the evening of the 12th November, Mr. John Murray told a number of interesting stories of famous people including Mr. Gladstone. When Schliemann returned from his expedition to Mycenae he said to my father, said Mr. Murray, "Would Mr. Gladstone write a preface for my book?" My father asked Gladstone to do so. Gladstone said. "Well I am intensely interested in this, but I am not a scholar or archæologist by profession. I will only write a preface on condition that a scholar and archæologist are appointed as umpires, in case any dispute should arise between Schliemann and myself." The only dispute which arose was about the Greek work *Kuavos*, which Gladstone translated "bronze." Schliemann was a terrible state about this. My father said:—"You must not worry yourself. It has only to be referred to the umpires. You have both to submit to them." The umpires both decided against Gladstone; but he refused to change the word. On my father's death Gladstone called on me. In my father's library were revised copies of Sir Robert Peel's speeches. It was Peel's custom when he had made a great speech, to have it republished as a pamphlet. For this purpose the newspaper report was pasted on foolscap, and Peel then made corrections and additions in writing on so extensive a scale that little of the original speech was left. Gladstone, examining these foolscap pages, said:—"Did Peel really do that? I am astonished at it. I wonder how he reconciled it with his conscience. I don't think I ever did such a thing in my life." A short time afterwards in going over my father's books, I found Gladstone's speech on the Jewish Disabilities Bill treated in precisely the same way.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

ENTENTE'S DEMANDS.

MORE TROOPS LAND AT SALONIKA.

THE RECRUITING RUSH.

The Ministers of the Entente Powers have presented a fresh note to the Greek premier, after which the Cabinet met. A later message says that the situation is developing and that Greece accepted the Allies' demands with certain reservations.

Further British troops were landed at Salonika on Friday.

M. Venezelos in a statement says that the Greco-Serbian treaty was absolutely binding on Greece. Moreover it was a great political mistake for Greece to abandon Serbia.

The British artillery continues the bombardment of the enemy's lines in the west, breaching the parapet in several places.

The Turks and Germans and rebel gendarmes, who were defeated in Persia, numbered several thousands with artillery and machine guns.

The Austrians admit they have been forced to retire from Montevies, between the Chiese and Coucei valleys. Fighting has been resumed near Gorizia.

There were such crowds at the recruiting offices on Friday and Saturday, that despite the opening of scores of extra offices throughout the country, it was completely impossible to deal with the thousands who waited for hours in long queues in the rain. The time limit was extended to Sunday midnight.

Official and Personal.

Sir James Meston visits Benares to-day in connection with the laying of the foundation-stone of the Hindu University there in February next and will visit Bhadoi on his return journey to Allahabad.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will unveil the portrait of Sir Louis Dane on the 22nd instant in the Lawrence Hall, Lahore.

The Hon. Sir William Clarke, Commerce Member, has returned to Delhi.

The Hon. Shifa-ul-Mulk Zynulabdin Saheb Bahadur, a prominent Mahomedan citizen of Madras and a popular practitioner of the Unani system of medicine, has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the coming year.

It is understood that Mr. F. T. Varley, a District Judge of Bombay, will shortly retire from the Indian Civil Service.

ALLIES' FRESH NOTE TO GREECE.

DEMANDS ACCEPTED WITH RESERVATIONS.

ALLIES AND GREECE.

FRESH NOTE PRESENTED.

CABINET MEETING FOLLOWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Dec. 11.

The Ministers of the Entente Powers presented a fresh Note to M. Skouloudis, the Premier, after which the Greek Cabinet immediately met.

It is understood in diplomatic circles that Greece has decided to accede to the demands of the Entente with reference to the expeditionary corps. Portions of Greek troops have been withdrawn from Salonika in order not to hamper Franco-British measures for the defence of the town. Other matters will be settled shortly to the satisfaction of the Allies.

DEFINITE SETTLEMENT PRACTICALLY ATTAINED.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A telegram from Athens says it is semi-officially stated that a definite settlement of the situation has been practically attained.

ALLIES' DEMANDS ACCEPTED.

WITH CERTAIN RESERVATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The situation is developing normally. The demands of the Entente have been accepted with certain reservations.

GENERAL SARRAIL GOING TO ATHENS.

TO CONFER WITH KING CONSTANTINE.

MILAN, Dec. 11.

It is reported that General Sarrail is proceeding to Athens to confer directly with King Constantine and his staff on the question of facilities at Salonika. The Allies have already constructed telegraphs and telephones, but greater liberty of movements is desired.

NOT TO WITHDRAW FROM SALONIKA

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Reuter learns that it is beyond doubt that the Allies have decided not to withdraw from Salonika.

M. VENEZELO'S POLICY.

GREECE'S POLITICAL MISTAKE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

"The Times" Athens correspondent has received from M. Venezelos a statement of his policy.

M. Venezelos says that the Greco-Serbian Treaty is absolutely binding on Greece. Moreover it was a great political mistake for Greece to abandon Serbia, whose existence is necessary to the equilibrium of the Balkans. King Constantine refusing to sanction an intervention, enforced the resignation of Ministers who enjoyed the confidence of the people, and was contrary to the Constitution. It is untrue that M. Venezelos favours a Republic, but no divine right exists in Greece. M. Venezelos emphasises that his party is forced to abstain from the approaching elections because the mobilisation of fifty-three Venezelist Deputies extinguishes the Venezelist majority in Parliament. He says that the Greek people fully understand the situation and are only awaiting the termination of the foreign crisis in order to make their voice heard.

The above statement was submitted to King Constantine who said he disagreed with it, but desired it to be published.

TROOPS AT SALONIKA.

MORE BRITISH LANDED.

SALONIKA, Dec. 12.

Further British troops were landed on Friday. Fog continues in a most unusual manner.

ALLIES CONTINUE TO RETREAT.

SEVERAL BULGARIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, Dec. 10.

The Allies continue to retreat in the Balkans. Several Bulgarian attacks were repulsed on Saturday.

FIGHTING OVER THE SPOIL.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DISSENSIONS.

HUNGARIAN FLAG REMOVED FROM BELGRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ZURICH, Dec. 12.

Austro-Hungarian dissensions over the administration of occupied territories have been accentuated by rumours in Budapest that the Austrian commander has removed the Hungarian standard from Belgrade.

Interpellations regarding the matter were put in the Hungarian Diet and the Premier expressed the opinion that the Austrians ought to administer Russian Poland and the Hungarians Serbia.

RUSSIAN VICTORY AT HAMADAN.

FLIGHT OF ENEMY CONSULS.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11.

A communiqué says:—

The Turks and Germans and rebel gendarmes who were defeated in Persia, numbered several thousands with artillery and machine guns. They were driven from a series of positions half-way between Teheran and Hamadan, losing many killed and wounded.

A telegram from Teheran says that the Russian occupation of the Sultan Bulak pass caused a panic in Hamadan. The German and Turkish consuls and German mercenaries fled. The Bakhtiaris at Ispahan surrounded the house of a German agitator, named Dr. Pujen, and demanded back the money he had collected.

The Teheran newspapers are filled with details of the Russian victory at Hamadan.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

AUSTRIANS FORCED TO RETIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Austrian communiqué admits that the Austrians have been forced to retire from Montevies between the Chiese and Concei valleys. Fighting has been resumed near Gorizia.

STRONG TRENCHES CARRIED WITH BAYONET.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The communiqué says the Italians have secured procession of the heights between the Guidicaria and Concei valleys, dominating the Bezegge basin.

They carried with the bayonet successive lines of strong trenches with the redoubts near Noyyolo.

WITHDRAWAL TO VARDAR VALLEY.

RETIREMENT SUCCESSFULLY EFFECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The War Office reports that after violent attacks by the enemy in overwhelming numbers the Tenth Division is succeeding with the help of reinforcements in retiring to a strong position from Lake Doiran westward toward the Vardar Valley, in conjunction with the Allies.

The division is reported to have fought well against the heaviest odds:—It was largely due to the gallantry of the troops, especially the Royal Munster Fusiliers, Royal Dublin Fusiliers and Connaught Rangers, that the withdrawal was successfully accomplished.

Owing to the mountainous nature of the country it was necessary to place eight field guns for the purposes of defence in a position from which it was impossible to withdraw them when the retirement was effected. Our casualties numbered about fifteen-hundred.

ALLIES' WITHDRAWAL CONTINUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Athens states that during intervals of the fierce and persistent attacks of the Bulgarians the Allies' withdrawal continues. Stores are being removed from Chevgeli and Doiran.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S DISPATCH.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID.

CONTINUED BOMBARDMENT OF ENEMY'S LINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

A dispatch from Field-Marshal French says:—

Sixteen aeroplanes dropped bombs on a store depot at Miraumont and also heavily bombed the aerodrome. Both objectives are believed to have been considerably damaged.

Our artillery continued the bombardment of the enemy's lines, breaching the parapet in several places.

Our artillery started a fire yesterday in Cite Stelie which was still burning this afternoon.

A small party of bomb throwers entered a strongly held German trench near Neuve Chapelle, destroyed a machine-gun and disabled a number of the enemy. Our party had only four wounded.

The weather is very stormy and wet.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

PARIS, Dec. 12.

This afternoon's communiqué says that there is nothing to report.

LIVELY TRENCH FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

STRANDED BRITISH STEAMER SAVED.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

Last night's communiqué said: There was lively fighting with trench-guns in Belgium, in which the enemy were silenced.

A British cargo steamer stranded on the Belgian coast and was attacked by three German hydroplanes which dropped bombs.

Several allied aeroplanes hastened to the spot and drove the Germans off while French torpedo-boats from Dunkirk towed the steamer off under fire from a German battery.

EXTENSION OF BRITISH FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Sir John French's reference to a bombing enterprise southward of Arras is followed by a headquarters correspondent's description of the same incident slightly northward of Carnoy. The only Carnoy known to your correspondent is in the latitude of Albert, 20 miles south of Arras. The British right after the Loos battle was ten miles northward of Arras.

GENERAL CASTELNAU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

It is unofficially stated in Paris that General Castelnau recently commanding in Champagne succeeds General Joffre in command of the whole line.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY IN CHINA.

YUAN-SHI-KAI THE FIRST EMPEROR.

PEKING, Dec. 13.

The Legislative Council, after the final examination of the votes of the representatives of citizens, found that all the 1,993 votes were in favour of a constitutional monarchy with Yuan-Shi-Kai as the First Emperor.

The form of the Government will be unchanged until the next year.

YUANSHIKAI'S PROVISO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

The Peking telegrams adds that the Council of State, after voting on the question of change of Government, petitioned Yuanshikai, who at first declined, but when he was petitioned a second time, accepted with the proviso that he should continue to act as President until a convenient time for his coronation.

DEATH OF MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The death is announced of the Marquess of Abergavenny.

William Nevill K. G. the first Marquess of Abergavenny (created 1876) was born in 1826, the landed estate runs into about 50,000 acres. His heir is the Earl of Lewes.

SENSATIONAL RECRUITING.

"SOMETHINGLIKE A MIRACLE.'

KING GEORGE AGAIN SETS AN EXAMPLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Mr. Steel Maitland, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, has enlisted under the group system.

King George has again set an example. His Majesty sent a message to Windsor yesterday evening announcing that a great number of Royal servants had enlisted long ago and in compliance with His Majesty's wishes all eligible men in the Royal service had been attested and placed in their respective groups.

Mr. O'Grady, M.P., member of Lord Derby's Committee, stated in an interview that he was convinced that something like a miracle had been accomplished. When Lord Derby's report was presented it would be found that the nation had never risen to the occasion to such an extent at any time in history.

UNPRECEDENTED RUSH.

TIME LIMIT EXTENDED.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Yesterday and Friday there were such crowds at the recruiting offices that despite the opening of scores of extra offices throughout the country it was completely impossible to deal with the thousands who waited for hours in long queues in the rain. Consequently the time limit in the Derby Scheme has been extended to midnight to-night.

If it is still impossible to cope with the rush, names merely of applicants will be taken and they will be allowed till Wednesday to attest.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The English papers ridicule Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's suggestion that the Allies are beaten and proudly accept the foremost place he gives to Great Britain in the war of liberation.

They declare that the best answer to his remarks about peace is to point to the recruiting stations indicating that the country's manhood is marching freely and bravely to the sound of guns. The nation is only more determined in the face of greater difficulties in its resolution to conquer.

ROWDY REICHSTAG MEETING.

CHANCELLOR GIVES WAY TO TEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Copenhagen Politiken" states that the recent Reichstag sitting was stormy. A number of reports agree that there was sometimes continuous noise for fifteen minutes during one speech, the Chancellor gave way to tears.

SCARCITY OF COAL IN ATHENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Athens Gas Company notifies that it will be unable to maintain the supply of gas after January 15th failing a new supply of coal. The Government has asked Great Britain to raise the embargo on the export of coal to Greece.

CASULTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

The following names of officers appear in the 125th list of casualties from Mesopotamia:—

WOUNDED.

Captain T. S. Mowat (shghtly), 26th Cavalry.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.

Captain White (Australian Flying Corps), 1st Lancers; Lieutenant E. T. Fulton (Royal Flying Corps), 17th Cavalry; Captain F. C. C. Yeats Brown (Royal Flying Corps), 82nd Punjabis; Major H. L. Reilly (Royal Flying Corps).

"WANTON SLAUGHTER."

TEXT OF ANCONA NOTE.

PROMPT DISAVOWAL DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

The Note to Austria regarding the sinking of the Ancona insists on a prompt disavowal and reparation. It emphasises that the liner was shelled and torpedoed while many were yet on board and thus Americans were killed.

The Note says:—The commander of the submarine violated international law and committed a wanton slaughter of defenceless noncombatants, since the liner was not resisting or attempting to escape. The United States is unwilling to believe that Austria permits submarines to destroy lives of helpless men women and children, but prefers to believe that the commander committed an outrage without authority.

A WEEK'S TIME-LIMIT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

It is understood that the American Note to Austria regarding the sinking of the Ancona, gives Austria a week in which to comply with America's demands, otherwise the rupture of diplomatic relations is regarded as certain.

THE FLAME OF WAR.

A GERMAN IMPRESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

London 10th December.—Herr Harden writing in the "Zukunft" says that anyone with insight must smile at those who are daily hawking about the idea that Germany is idiotic enough to expect to find Egypt, Afghanistan and India the means of extinguishing the flame that is tearing through Europe.

He ridicules the talk about pursuing England to the Red Sea and the Himalayas. The Allies' determination to break German militarism cannot be uprooted in the Suez Canal or the Persian Gulf but only at the point whence it sprang. Germany during the winter must concentrate troops at the point where the violence will force a decision.

INDIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

BOMBAY JOURNALIST ADDRESSES THE CANADIANS.

OTTAWA, D[illegible]

A large gathering here was addressed by Mr. Rustom Rustomjee, a Bombay journalist, who was introduced by the Duke of Connaught.

Mr. Rustomjee expressed pride [illegible] grand part India was playing in the world crisis and declared that the people were loyal to a man.

He characterised as Teutonic inventions stories of sedition. He graphically described engagements participated in by Indian troops in all theatres of the war and paid a tribute to the splendid sacrifices of Indian princes in the cause of the Empire.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Rustomjee was passed.

BREACH OF TRUST BY CASHIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 13.

Francis Xavier Lobo, late cashier in Messrs. Phillips and Co., Poona Branch, which has now been shut down, was to-day found guilty of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 957 and was sentenced by Mr. B. V. Mudaliar, Special Cantonment Magistrate, to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default two months' further simple imprisonment.

In awarding the sentence the Magistrate took into consideration the fact that the accused had already been in custody for two months in Goa, and three months here during the course of the trial. The Magistrate in the course of his judgment said that the defence had helped to show that the company's affairs in Poona had been mismanaged by its managers.

DEATH OF MR. STUART ELLERSLIE WALLACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

The death is announced at Lahore on Sunday morning of Mr. Stuart Ellerslie Wallace, Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Wallace had been stationed in Lahore during the cold weather for a number of years and the news of his sudden death has come as a shock to his very wide circle of friends. He had been in indifferent health for some time but few suspected that he was seriously ill and his death from heart failure on Sunday morning was quite unexpected.

BOMBAY'S CRICKET CARNIVAL.

(*Continued from page* 5.)

ed Goldie and Remnent had quite mastered the Indian attack, both playing Joshi and Khan Mahomed with perfect ease. At 53, Warden relieved Khan Mahomed Khan, and Kanga replaced Joshi. Goldie drove Kanga for four and two and signalled 60 and in the next over lifted Warden over the southern boundary, reaching his own half century amid cheering.

Goldie continued scoring at a fast rate, driving Warden to the ropes and hoisting 70. Eight runs later, Remnent had the ill-luck to be run out, Vithal making a smart return

(73—1—15).

The outgoing batsman had been 50 minutes at the wicket to make his 15. Salter partnered Goldie and 80 went up. Goldie then lifted Warden thrice over the ropes in one over, sending up 90 and 100 in quick succession amid loud cheering. Boundary strokes now became the order of the day. Mistry of Patiala then relieved Warden, Goldie hitting the new bowler twice over the southern boundary. The English side passed the Indian total, with the loss only of one wicket. Immediately after Goldie reached his own century after 65 minutes' play amid loud and continued cheering. Goldie's brilliant career at the wicket then came to an end. He skied one of Mistry's deliveries and was splendidly held in the country by Vithal

(126—2—104).

Goldie had played a fine innings of 104, which contained no less than eight 4's and 6's and received a tremendous ovation on his return to the pavilion. He had treated all the Indian attack with scant courtesy, giving a most exhilarating exhibition of dashing cricket. Greig who joined Salter opened with a single. One hundred and thirty was registered soon after, 140 following pretty quickly. At the tea interval England had made 142 for two wickets.

During the tea interval, Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by their son, the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, and the Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, President of the Bombay Gymkhana, and Mr. J. M. Framji Patel and Dr. M. E. Pavri, visited the tents and stands and were everywhere enthusiastically received.

On the resumption after the tea interval, Salter and Greig faced Joshi and Mistry. Salter put Joshi twice to the boundary, and sent up 150. Mistry then sent down the first "maiden" over of the Indian attack. Greig signalled 160 by beautifully putting Joshi to the leg-boundary. At 161 Khan Mahomed Khan took up the attack from Mistry. When at 19 Greig was missed in slips by Joshi off Khan Mahomed Khan. The rate of scoring became considerably slower at this stage, the Indian bowlers keeping a good length. 170 was signalled after a pretty long interval.

The scoring had slackened down a lot but the attack failed to achieve any positive result and the total continued being steadily augmented, 180 showed on the board, followed by 190. The bowling continued to fail to make any impression on the defence and at 5.15 p.m. loud cheering announced the fact that England had reached the second century. Greig now opened his shoulders, sending Khan Mahomed twice to the boundary in his next over. Kanga was at this stage put on to bowl in place of Joshi. The change had no effect on the batsmen, who put-up 210, to which Salter's contribution was 50.

Umpires: Messrs. Cumber and R. E. Mody.

England had made 221 for two wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day. The scores:—

INDIA.

First Innings.

Dr. H. D. Kanga, l.-b.-w., b Tarrant.	7
Pyarekhan, b Tarrant	0
P. Vithal, l.b.-w., b Tarrant	5
J. S. Warden, b Tarrant	3
D. B. Deodher b Tarrant	10
Major K. M. Mistry, c Salter, b Tarrant	33
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala b, Tarrant	18
Khan Mahomed Khan st Livesay b, Tarrant	5
H. F. Mulla b Simms,	2
Yusuf Beg, c Livesay b Tarrant	15
Saleh Mahomed not out	4
S. M. Joshi run out	0
Extras ...	8
Total ...	110

Runs at the fall of each wicket: 1-1; 2-15; 3-18; 4-24; 5-60; 6-70; 7-87; 8-90; 9-90; 10-93; 11-110.

ENGLAND.

First Innings.

Capt. K. O. Goldie c Vithal b Mistry ...	101
Pte. Remnent run out	15
M. G. Salter not out	52
Major J. G. Greig not out	45
F. A. Tarrant, E. P. Hardy, Pte. Newman, H. L. Simms, H. E. Lord Willingdon (Capt.), Capt. K. E. Cooper, R. B. Carrick, Pte. Livesay, to bat.	
Extras ...	5
Total (for 2 wickets) ...	221

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1—78; 2—126.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

India—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Tarrant	19	35	7	9
Goldie	3	3	2	0
Simms	12	42	2	1
Newman	4	22	0	0

Goldie and Newman bowled one "wide" and one "no-ball" respectively.

Mr. Percy McQueen, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate, Palghat, has just sentenced a Moplah of Ponani to undergo a year's imprisonment for circulating counterfeit coins as genuine. Two other similar cases are now pending disposal.

IN AND AROUND STRUMNITZA.

FRENCH MEDICAL OFFICER'S EXPERIENCES.

THE CAPTURE OF RABROVO

The following experience on the French front on the Salonika-Uskub railway line is taken from a letter written by a French medical officer to his wife in England:—

As I told you in my last letter from Salonika, the order for departure for the Serbian front was given us early in the morning of October 18. We were to take a train at 8 p. m. the same evening. Our wet tents were rolled up in the pouring rain. The garden of the Zeitenlack Seminary, where I had slept several nights, was under water and the flowers, bent and draggled, gave out no scent. Our soaked linen and clothes were pressed into our military tin trunks. When all arrangements had been made and the baggage hoisted on the carts, I went to pay some good-bye calls to my Salonika Friends. I had been received by a sympathetic and distinguished family. For a few hours I found myself again in feminine company and surrounded by the little attentions of which I had been deprived so long. We passed the afternoon at the cinema. It was again scenes of murder and of war, heartrending good-byes and broken hearts. . . .

I took leave at 6 o'clock, thinking I had plenty of time to catch my train. But the station was seven or eight kilometres from the town, and nobody seemed to know it. I warned about like a lost soul. I half killed two horses just to arrive at two minutes to 8. I rush, and jump into the train. . . . "You only leave to-morrow morning." My beggage, horses, and servants had already gone on in front. It was raining. Our feet stuck in thick mud. We tried to sleep in the waiting rooms of the station, but they were already crowded. Then we discovered in the darkness an empty wagon. A few bundles of mouldy hay and then we were quite comfortable! We eat some tinned preserves. Soon after officers joined us in our wagon. It became a dormitory and snores came from every corner. We left about 7.30 the next morning. I told you about our journey. We waited in the station of Davidovo from 11.30 till 8 in the evening.

A PICTURE OF STRUMNITZA.

At last we arrived at Strumnitza. It was pouring. Nobody to receive us. However, my tent had been set up in an orchard under the trees and in the midst of a pool of black smelly mud. I guessed there were pigs near by from the noise and smell. All night a fearful noise from the trains which were carrying Serbian troops towards the north.

On the morning of the 20th I had to explore the village in the rain. It is in a basin between mountains. The Vardar and the railway line pass by the hills on either side, but one cannot see them because of the heavy rain. It is all so new to me. Nowhere in the world have I seen such depths of filth. The houses are left half deserted. The peasants have given up their places on their torn cotton mattresses to the Serbian soldiers or the Territorial. Here and there we find our own soldiers, worn out, wet through, who are resting their tired limbs. Everywhere there are dogs, dirty clothes, torn bed coverlets. Sometimes I see ill people forgotten in a corner, shivering with fever. Is it the typhus already?

In the courtyards cattle and pigs are being slaughtered. What shelters! What dwellings! And outside the rain continues, black mud, and swamps. . . .

Finally, I discover a building which would serve for an ambulance. I immediately decided to have it bathed in cresyl, &c., and whitewashed. I settled to give the use of the town to the stretcher-bearer corps.

I had my tent brought at once and put it up beside the ambulance. It is on a flat piece of ground, two or three metres high, running alongside the railway line. It is certainly rather exposed to the enemy's fire if they attacked the bridge, but I could not have everything. I slept in my tent. It rained all night as it had rained all day.

FALL OF RABROVO.

On October 21, at 9 o'clock, I left on horseback for the first lines to see how my medical service was progressing on the front from Strumnitza to Cestovo and Dedeli. The weather was better; it was hardly raining. The mountains showed themselves. The views which the rain hid are now visible. The road is good even for carriages. We went as far as Dedeli, where the artillery has taken up a position. Then came back to Cestovo, where we lunched with Colonel B. and Dr. P., of the X. Regiment.

Hardly had we begun our meal when firing was head. The Bulgarian guns thundered. With our field-glasses we could see the shells falling on Valandovo. A battalion of the X. Regiment leaves this village to take Rabrovo—one can follow their movements quite easily.

While we were on our way back to Strumnitza Station the firing was so intense that it did not seem prudent to take the high road. We returned by the wood and deserted villages to the south of the road. We met all along unguarded herds of sheep and cattle, bare-footed women, laden, with their belongings, who were flying. It was a horrible spectacle. They had carried away all that they could, but they were falling overwhelmed with the weight. Soon they would have to lay them down and leave them behind.

In the evening we heard that Rabrovo had been taken by our troops. The wounded arrived during the night. I slept in my tent again under a heavy rain and woke up on the 22nd to find firing going on and bullets falling around us. Again we heard the whistling with which we had become so familiar. I had ordered my horse meaning to explore certain springs, but it was precisely there that the Bulgarians were firing, and I had to give up my intention.

I rode over the whole camp. Soldiers were leaving in the rain to take up a position in the hills. Rifles and machine-guns were firing from the heights.

I stopped to look at a Serbian cemetery. There were 200 newly-made graves in a line, and all alike. They were the graves of the Serbian wounded whom the Bulgarians had massacred one night. At a time like this one is impressed with what such an act signifies.

A PERILOUS MISSION.

My ambulances did not seem to me safe from bullets. I explored a fresh site on the other side of the Vardar. The bridge was very high and 80 metres long. We had to cross on very bad planks and there was no railing. The river was flowing very swiftly and making whirlpools. You can imagine how giddy I was! A comrade had to give me his arm! The bullets were whistling. I came back at 1 o'clock, having terminated my mission. The staff did not share my opinions about changing the site of my ambulances, which, however, can be ready to move in less than an hour as the cases are not yet unpacked.

Hardly had we crossed the bridge when shells burst above it. If we had been five minutes later we should have experienced rather a shock. Our "75" batteries answered back. The formidable echoes surprised even our warhardened soldiers. The struggle, too, became serious. We were attacked by strong forces. Our guns increased their salvoes. Wounded arrive from everywhere. We hear that a major and several officers have been killed. The situation was grave.

But I must stop. It is owing to the rain, which prevented me from going to the front lines, that you owe this letter. Otherwise, I am always out or in the midst of reports, letters, papers, which my (!) high functions now entail. We are an isolated division. That is why I have the title of "Directeur." Even the expenses come under my supervision. The day before yesterday I asked the Paymaster for 50,000f. As to the hygiene of the troops, it is prodigious; all that must be created. But I am well seconded, and I know what I want. We had to treat and attend 200 wounded besides the cases of illness. I get about always on horseback. Yesterday, I did about 50 kilometres, I am quite well.

FOREIGNERS' ORDINANCE.

A CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

At the High Court to-day Justice Coutts Trotter delivered judgment in a criminal revision petition preferred by Mr. C. G. Hedinger, Manager of Volkart Brothers of Calicut, who was convicted by the District Magistrate of Malabar on two charges under section 3 of the Foreigners' Ordinance 3 of 1914, read along with the notification of Government, dated 6th September, 1914.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused who was registered in the District Magistrate's office as a foreigner of Swiss nationality proceeded to Madras without giving previous notice and that on 10th April he went to Madras after giving intimation that he was proceeding to Yercaud.

Counsel for petitioner urged that "change of residence" did not mean "absence from residence." Nothing short of a change of home, counsel submitted, would constitute a change of residence, otherwise wherever a man temporarily happened to be could be called his "residence" and all movements and places of movement about which a man himself could not be certain before hand would have to be notified. This surely could not have been intended by the Government.

After hearing the Public Prosecutor who argued per contra, his Lordship set aside the conviction and directed the refund of two fines of Rs. 25 each.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FINAL WON BY THE SIGNALLERS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 13.

The final in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was played this evening between the Bombay Customs and the Signal Units Depot and ended after rather a tame game in a win for the latter by four goals to nil.

The Customs began well and shot a goal within three minutes of start, but it was disallowed on account of offside. This secured to put them quite off their play, and they never scored again during the evening. The game was neither as fast, nor as interesting as some of the previous ones, the referees' whistless being heard frequently. The Signallers scored two goals in the first period and the same number in the second half. The score at the end was: Signal Units Depot 4 goals to Bombay Customs nil.

In the absence of Major-General Wapshare, Commanding Poona Divisional Area, Colonel Brewin, R.E., presented the Cup to the winning team.

DISPUTE OVER A RACE HORSE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Mr. Justice Greaves to-day disposed of the case brought by J. A. Johnstone and Son, against Dr. H. C. Bassler in connection with the race horse King Avondale. In this suit the plaintiff claimed Rs. 5,433 from the defendant alleging it was a charge on King Avondale. His Lordship held the plaintiff had no charge on the race horse for Rs. 4,302, and that this sum was due from the defendant for which a decree was granted. The judge found that no charge had been created by the promissory note, on King Avondale.

ARMED MOTOR DACOITS.

POLICE MEASURES IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held to-day at Government House, his Excellency the Governor presiding, when a number of important questions were asked.

In reply to a question about protection in Calcutta against attacks from armed motor dacoits, Mr. Kerr made the following statement:—

The Commissioner of Police is taking certain measures which he hopes, may prove adequate to cope with these crimes. Armed patrols are being sent round more important thoroughfares and armed men in motor cars patrol various quarters of the city. Government have requested the Commissioner of Police to give facilities to merchants or others desirous of employing their own armed guards. The work of such guards will be co-ordinated as far as possible with that of the Regular Force, and instructions will be issued as to the action to be taken in case of emergency. The Commissioner of Police has for some time past contemplated the erection in different quarters of the town of a larger number of alarm posts in order to facilitate the prompt receipt by the police of information as to the commission of crimes. These posts will be in direct telephonic communication with a central station and the Commissioner of Police proposes that more than 100 of them should be erected immediately. Each post will be in charge of a constable on fixed point of duty, but they will be so constructed that in the absence of a constable it will be possible for any number of the public to give the alarm. This project will be carried out at once. Arrangements will be made so that policemen in motor cars may be despatched at once from the central station to any point which may be thought advisable, immediately after the receipt of an alarm and the alarm will be repeated from the central station to all the other posts in the town so that the whole police force on beat duty may be informed of the commission of the crime within a few minutes after receipt of information at the central station. Drop gates will be erected at various points by means of which it will be possible to stop traffic whenever it may be thought necessary.

Other measures are under consideration or are already determined upon but the Hon. Member will easily understand that it is probably not in the public interest to make all details known. He may, however, rest assured that Government are fully alive to the importance of the matter and will welcome and carefully consider all suggestions which may be made to the Commissioner of Police or the Chief Secretary.

FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES.

Replying to a question about famine and distress in Bengal Mr.. Birley said the distress area in Bankura comprises 1,155 square miles. The classes principally feeling distress are cultivators weavers, agricultural labourers, and beggers. Small tenure-holders are also affected. The measures for relief adopted by Government are distribution of loans under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Acts, the grant of gratuitous relief, the allotment of special grants to the District Board and the supply of thread to weavers. The District Board has opened 36 relief works, and has advanced money to women for husking paddy. The Bankura College, the Bengal Social League, the Sadharam Brahma Samaj and the Ramkrishna Mission are distributing alms and doles of rice. Government has sanctioned Rs. 3,75,000 for loans and Rs. 50,000 for gratuitous relief. Up to 30th November 1915 Rs. 2,86,716 had been distributed as loans and Rs. 43,435 as gratuitous relief. The District Magistrate reports that no death from starvation has occurred in the villages of Paktore, Patgram or elsewhere. Government are aware that considerable and widespread distress prevails in districts and have adopted such measures as are necessary. Government do not propose to declare a state of famine.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea moved a resolution asking further advancement of Local Self-Government in Bengal. He wanted the number of elected members in Municipalities to be raised from two-thirds to three-fourths. Both District Boards and Municipalities should have elected chairmen, and members of local bodies should have control over their finances.

Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda in reply, said Government had made much progress in giving power to the people to control their affairs. Government had prepared a scheme which would bring Local Self-Government into villages by establishing a number of union committees, each with an area of ten miles. About one hundred and fifty such committees have been already established. Further improvements in other directions are under consideration of Government. In view of that reply Mr. Banerjea withdrew his resolution.

The Council adjourned till the 12th January.

PUNJAB AEROPLANE FUND.

GENEROUS DONATIONS BY INDIAN CHIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

The Bahawalpur Durbar and the Raja of Faridkot has each offered Rs. 70,000 for the purchase of one armoured aeroplane for the Punjab Aeroplane Fund.

At a meeting of Punjab Provincial Congress Committee held at Lahore, Mr. Harkishen Lal presiding, thirty delegates were elected for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress, 15 from Lahore and 15 from districts. Thirteen members were chosen to represent the Punjab on the All-India Congress Committee.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

A RETURNED EMIGRANT APPROVER.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Dec. 13.

The Benares Conspiracy Case on being resumed by the Special Commissioners today Mr. Hare Scott, Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Punjab, deposed that Mulla Singh picked out Sachindra from among nine other persons all similarly attired, and called him Sanyal. Witness would not have taken him for a Bengali though in fact he was a Bengali.

In cross-examination witness said that all the persons put up for identification were similarly dressed. He was practically certain that they were all stripped to the waist and that more than one person was wearing the sacred thread.

Mulla Singh who had been pardoned and made a witness in the Lahore Conspiracy Case described how he began by being a soldier in the 20th Punjabis and went to the Malay States, Shanghai and Manilla and finally to America where for the first time he became hostile to the British Government because he believed it was due to their action that he was not allowed to land for a considerable time. He read a newspaper called the "Ghadr" and heard of the treatment of the Komagata Maru passengers, and resented it. He decided to return with them to India to demand their rights. He discribed his voyage to India and how he ultimately went to Amritsar, via Colombo, in November 1914. He then stated that he identified one man in the dock, pointing out Sanyal before Mr. Hare Scott but then added that he had made a mistake. The man whom he identified was like the man whom he intended to identify but that man was a Mahomedan, and he subsequently noticed that Sachindra was wearing a sacred thread. He stated that he had never mentioned this circumstance at any time at all before to-day. He then described meeting in Amritsar a man who he subsequently learnt wash Rash Behari, and he identified his photograph. In Lahore Rash Behari for the first time suggested a flag which should represent all classes, red for Hindus, yellow for the Sikhs and blue for the Mahomedans.

In cross-examination he admitted that in the Lahore case he deposed that the man to whom he had gives Rs. 500 gave his name as Sanyal. He identified him afterwards as Amir Singh who was not there when the money was given but had been told about it. In answer to the Court witness said he was not prepared to say on oath whether Sachindra was or was not the man to whom he gave the money.

Sachindra Singh, the next witness, another approver, stated that he was sent to Meerut, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Fyzabad and Amballa to try and seduce Indian troops. He described an interview at Benares with a sepoy of a regiment stationed there whom he subsequently identified and who at that time gave his name as Dilla Singh. When asked if that person was present in Court he said he thought one of the accused, Dharan Singh, was the man. Witness was removed from the room. Dharan Singh, accused and Dilla Singh were then placed side by side. On being recalled he stated that he still adhered to his identification that Dharam Singh was the man. Dilla Singh recalled stated that the previous witness was Sucha Singh and that he met him near the railway lines. Witness pointed out a single tuft of white hair under the left ear of the witness Sucha Singh by way of identification.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

SEDITIOUS PROPAGANDA AT HONG-KONG.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

At the trial of the supplementary conspiracy case to-day before the Special Commissioners, evidence was tendered by the prosecution about the dates of arrival of certain accused from abroad and their subsequent disappearance from villages after a short stay. A number of witnesses testified to desertion with arms of three sowars to Jhar Sahib and their arrest near Jhar Sahib.

Lambarder Feuja Singh deposed about his brother's return home with revolutionary designs and the seditious propaganda of his associates. He gave particulars of various experiments at bomb-making, witness helping with purchase of some ingredients.

Lal Singh, late Jamadar, Hongkong Police, deposed to the activity of some accused at Hongkong, distributing the "Ghadr" newspaper and preaching sedition, in consequence some men being put on security or ordered to leave.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

The market for jute shares to-day opened dull and inactive and although prices were not lower than on Saturday, buyers appeared to be holding off. News of a recovery in the gunny market had some influence upon jute shares and by the afternoon inquiry for these securities improved and there was more business transacted. The market closed steady with an upward tendency; coal shares for small trade passing ruled steady and unchanged. The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bengal 770; Katras Jherriah 90-12, 91; Raneegunge 27, 27-4; Singaran 3-4 to 3-12.

Jute.—Alliance (ord) 322 to 329; Barnagore (ord) 83, 84; Belvedere (ord) 294 to 296; Clive (ord) 114; Delta (ord) 422, 423; Empire (ord) 23-12 to 24-12; Fort William (ord) 99-8 to 102; Gouripore (ord) 390; Howrah (ord) 214, 215; Kamarhatty (ord) 305 to 314; Kinnison (ord) 449; Lawrence (ord) 235; Reliance (ord) 184 to 187.

Miscellaneous.—Allahabad Bank (pref) 113; Bengal Timber (ord) 130; Bowreah Cotton (ord) 155 to 158; Champaran Sugar 110.

Government Paper.—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81-8 to 81-12 nominal and small lots were done at Rs. 82-4 to 82-8.

PUNJAB'S WAR SCARRED HEROES.

HIS MAJESTS'S GRACIOUS MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

The following telegram from the Viceroy to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, dated the 13th December, is published for general information:—

In accordance with my promise to the retired and wounded Indian officers that I had the pleasure of meeting at Lahore on Saturday last I telegraphed to his Majesty the King-Emperor assuring him of the undiminished loyalty and devotion of the very large number of Indian officers present on that occasion. I have since received the following telegram from his Majesty the King-Emperor dated yesterday, the 12th December:—

Please express to the retired and wounded Indian officers from the Punjab and Indian States received by you yesterday, how highly I appreciate their loyalty and devotion and the fine example they have given both in assisting recruiting and by their influence in preserving tranquility in the province.—George R. and I.

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly convey the above message to the Ruling Chiefs of those States who sent officers to meet me at Lahore with a view to the message being conveyed respectively to the officers from their States and if you will instruct the Deputy Commissioners of your province to communicate this message individually to every Indian officer who came from the Punjab to meet me at Lahore.

The Viceroy has received the following reply from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab:—I have received your Excellency's telegram of to-day communicating his Majesty's gracious message to the retired and wounded Indian officers of the Punjab and Punjab States reviewed by your Excellency on the 11th. It will be a great pleasure of the Punjab and I desire to express warm and respectful appreciation of the action taken by his Majesty and your Excellency to acknowledge the loyalty and devotion of the martial races of the province.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Council of the All-India Moslem League has decided to hold the Sessions of the Moslem League in Bombay on the 30th and 31st of December.

The following gentlemen have been elected as members of the All-India Moslem League:—

Mr. T. Qadirbhoy, Bombay; Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed, Bombay; Mr. Fazalbhoy J. Lalji, Bombay; Mr. Abdul Qadir Khatkhatai, Bombay; Mr. Kazim G. Tyabjee, Bombay; Mr. Gulam Ali C. Moolji, Bombay; Mr. Sultan Hajibhoy, Bombay; Mr. Mohamed Yusuf Talibi, Bombay; Mr. Amir Bakhsh Khuda Bakhsh Bawa, Bombay; Mr. Jafar Hajibhoy, Bombay; Mr. Tahar Ali Mohamed Kajiji, Bombay; Mr. Mohamed R. Sayani, Bombay; Mr. Hasanbhoy Abdul Husain, Bombay; Mr. S. R. Kurwa, Bombay; Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Bombay Mr. Gulam Husain Ahmad Somji, Bombay Mr. Sulaiman Moosaji Manga, Bombay; Mr. Mohamad Ali N. Chaiwala, Bombay; Mr. Ahmad Abizhbhoy Peerbhoy, Bombay; Mr. Mohamad Safar, Sialkot, Punjab; Mr. Hasrat Mohani, Aligarh; Mr. Mohamad Ali Haider Khan, Alias Mohamad Mian Saheb, Talukdar Kursi, Lucknow; Mr. Sharif Dewji Kanji, Bombay; Mr. Alibhoy M. Jivanji, Bombay; and Mr. Hadi C. Tyabji, Bombay.

ARMY Y. M. C. A. NATIONAL EMERGENCY FUND.

The Hon. Treasurers acknowledge with thanks the contributions printed below. To maintain the extensive work of the Army Associations in France, Mesopotamia, British East Africa, the Dardanelles, and India further contributions are most urgently needed, and may be sent to Mr. W. R. Gourlay, I.C.S., 8, Government Place, Calcutta, or to Mr. Laurence Robertson, I.C.S., Secretariat, Fort, Bombay:—

Amount previously acknowledged to Nov. 19th Rs. 34,629-15-9, G L Allan Rs. 100, Anon per Rev. J M B Duncan Rs. 50, Anonymous, Indore Rs. 100, Allan Arthur Rs 100, R E Bell Rs. 50, E Berthoud Rs. 50, Lt-Col. N S Bertie-Clay, R.A. Rs 50, Rev. James Black Rs. 300, J R Blackwood I.C.S, Rs 100, Hon. J S Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Rs 100, W D Capstick Rs 50, R C Castles Rs 50, J T Chamberlain, I.C.S., Rs 100, The Hon. Mr. Justice Chitty Rs 100, L O Clarke, I.C.S., Rs 100 W B Clifford Rs. 50, D Clothier Rs 50, Court collection per Nibaran Chandra Ghatak Municipal Magistrate, Rs. 100, J Cowie Rs 100, W E Crum Rs 50, F C Daly Rs 75, Hon. Lt-Col. Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs 150 Messrs. Davenport & Co. Rs 200, W E J Dobbs, I.C.S., Rs 50, C H T Dudley, I.E.S., Rs 100, W A Duncan Rs 100, Hon. Col. W R Edwards, I.M.S., Rs 100, C W Foley Rs 100, Messrs. Ford and Macdonald Rs 150, H C A Goodall Rs 75, J H Gray Rs 100, H G Haig, I.C.S., Rs 100, H H. Haines Rs 60, A. L. Hannay, I.C.S., Rs 100, M Jacomb Hood Rs 100, H J Hope Rs 100, D P Howe Rs 150, G A K Hutton Rs 100, Lt-Col. E M Illington, I.M.S., Rs. 50, Major Keith H. Jackson, I.A. Rs 50, E H Johnston, I.C.S., Rs 50, E H Kealy, I.C.S. Rs 100, The Hon. Mr. C H Kesteven Rs 100, Mr & Mrs G H Langley Rs. 50, J H Lindsay I.C.S. Rs 250, L S S Rs 150, James Mackenzie Rs 250, Messrs. Macneill & Co. Rs. 1,000, Lt-Col. R H Maddox, I.M.S., Rs. 100, Oswald Martin Rs. 50, A W Mathew Rs 50, N C McLeod Rs 50, A J W Milroy, I.F.D., Rs 50, H J O Molony I.P., Rs 100, W T Moore, Rs. 50, C A Mumford, I.C.S., Rs. 75, D S Murray Rs 100, W H Nelson, I.C.S., Rs 50, Michael W S Pemberton Rs 50, C L Philip I.C.S. Rs. 150, F E H Power Rs. 100, C H Pratt Rs. 50, The Hon. Mr. Justice Richardson Rs 150, H A Rose, I.C.S., Rs 50, N M Ross Rs 50, C L Sidey Rs 100, W J Soutar Rs 50, Lt-Col. A Smith, C.V.D. Rs 100, Wm. Smith Rs 100, The Hon. Mr F H Stewart Rs 150, T Thornhill, LL.D., Rs 50, A D Tuckey, I.C.S., Rs 100, Lt-Col. D. A. Tyrie Rs 150, P H Waddell I.C.S., Rs 50, C W Walsh Rs 250, F Wyndham Ward, I.C.S., Rs 100, H S Williamson, I.C.S., Rs. 100, Hon. W Gunnell Wood, C.S.I. Rs 50, With smaller amounts under Rs. 50 making a total of Rs. 43,675-15-9 received in Calcutta up to December 9th 1915.

The following gifts have been notified at Headquarters up to the same date as received in Bombay:—The Jaghirdhar of Ichalkaranji Rs 100, R L Sinclair Rs 50, Hon. M. G. S. Curtis Rs. 100, Rev. W S Tudhope 100, The Western India Turf Club Rs 7,000.

Leaving Rs. 83,974 to be obtained by Jan. 31st to cover the budget.

Mr. E. W. Tomkins, Indian Police, has been appointed to officiate Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, North-West Frontier Province and Mr. Boyle has been granted combined leave for 6½ months.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ACQUISITION OF SET-BACKS.

AMENDMENT OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST ACT.

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation the consideration of the question of the enforcement of the set-backs at Musjid Bunder Road and of the acquisition of the whole of the property as proposed by the Commissioner and approved by the Roads Committee, was postponed till counsel's opinion on the matter was obtained. The Corporation approved of the Committee's Report regarding the proposed amendment of the City Improvement Trust Act, so as to give the Municipal Commissioner the opportunity of approving of the method of construction of streets to be made by the Trust. After disposing of the few remaining items of the December agenda, the Corporation adjourned, all the members appearing to be over-anxious to hurry away to the maidan to witness the Cricket Carnival.

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation consideration was resumed of the report of the Roads Committee of the Corporation regarding the enforcement of a set back at Musjid Bunder Road between DeSouza and Dariasthan streets.

The Committee had reported that a great portion of the set-backs on this road, which forms the most important artery for traffic between the Docks and the City, had already been acquired and it was desirable to acquire the set-back under reference as otherwise the value of the expenditure heretofore incurred would be almost entirely negatived. The Commissioner had pointed out that this was one of the cases in which it would appear eminently desirable to acquire the whole of the property if funds could be provided. The whole holding contained 1,770 square yards, of which 620 square yards fall within the set-back line. If only this portion was acquired, which, together with the superstructure, was estimated to cost Rs. 1,76,957, the value of the improved frontage thus created would be lost. The Committee therefore proposed to acquire the whole property. Inclusive of 15 per cent. compensation for compulsory acquisition the total cost of acquisition had been estimated at Rs. 3,15,775. The resale of the front land admeasuring about 1,150 square yards will, at a moderate figure, realize Rs. 2,87,500, involving a net loss of Rs. 28,275 against the loss on the bare acquisition of the set-back estimated at Rs. 1,76,957. This cost of Rs. 28,275 can be somewhat further reduced by the sale of the materials of the building.

After careful consideration the Committee recommended that approval be given to the acquisition of the whole property as suggested by the Commissioner and that he be requested to bring up definite proposals as to the source from which the initial cost of acquisition may be met pending subsequent adjustment.

At the last meeting, Mr. J. P. Orr had moved the adoption of the above report and that approval be given to the acquision of the whole property.

Dr N. H. E. Sukhia was speaking on the report of the Committee, when the Corporation had adjourned.

At yesterday's meeting the President read a letter from Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, asking that consideration of the matter be postponed for a fortnight or so.

Dr. Sukhia resuming his criticism of the Report said he was glad that the solicitors had written asking for a fortnight's time. It was not legal on the part of the Municipality to acquire the land, although they could do so by private treaty. Compulsion should not be used, if by private arrangement a settlement could be arrived at. It would be advisable in the interest of the Municipality that they should obtain the opinion of counsel on the matter and that the matter should be postponed in the meantime. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah seconded the amendment and said that it was not an isolated case; they should therefore have the legal opinion of counsel.

Mr. H. D. Nanavati said it was a good thing to refer the matter to counsel for his opinion.

A DISPARITY IN VALUATIONS.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that he had no desire to prolong the discussion, and they had already heard Dr. Sukhia on the legal aspect of the question. But the Corporation had not taken the financial matter into their consideration. He asked whether their finances permitted of the expenditure on set-backs. That question was raised once before. He would seriously ask the Corporation's attention to the figures that have been quoted in the report. He rose to speak because he believed that the figures were not accurate and were such as to leave the Corporation to take action in the matter without further consideration. He would ask them that fair and accurate figures only should be supplied, before the Corporation decided whether the scheme was a reasonable one on not. The figures might have been supplied *bona fide* by the executive but they were not accurate.

Mr. Cowasji continued that it appeared to him that the estimates of the Municipal engineers, were far too low. He had carefully gone into the figures and had worked out the total cost of the acquisition at Rs. 5,40,126, inclusive of the 15 per cent. compensation for compulsory acquision. Mr. Cowasji failed to understand how the Municipal Engineers had arrived at the total of Rs. 3,15,775. As they could see, there was a great difference between the two valuations. Mr. Cowasji sincerely requested the Commissioner, if the consideration of the report was to be postponed, to go into the question carefully and see how it was possible to obtain the figures that had been submitted to them.

Mr. J. A. Wadia also thought that the question should be postponed.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that if they were taking counsel's opinion one of them should be Mr. Inverarity.

Sir Ibrahim said Mr. Inverarity had been their standing counsel for the last 30 or 40 years.

Mr. Cadell said that some time ago they had decided in another case in quite a different way, and they were asking counsel's opinion in this case only. That would be an invidions thing to do. Regarding counsel he said that that matter should be left entirely to the discretion of the solicitors as to whom they should consult. It would not look proper if they mentioned that Mr. Inverarity should be one of the counsel, as that would be a deflection on another. Regarding figures, the lowest figures were always given, and it was not a proper thing to discuss them openly.

MR. WACHA ON CORRECT ESTIMATES.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that as far as possible the figures should not be discussed openly, because it prejudiced the interests of the Corporation. There was also another side of the question. When a low figure was given to the Corporation and when the cost came to a much higher figure they would find that they had been mislead. Then the Commissioner would come to them and say that the price had been enhanced and so on. It was not a thing which the Corporation should allow. He therefore, thought that Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was right in saying that the financial statement should be well considered. They should not put too low a figure.

Mr. Mirza said that his name had been dragged in by Dr. Sukhia. But he never spoke as a solicitor in the Corporation. He followed Sir Pherozeshah's example in that respect.

The amendment was carried.

AMENDMENT OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST ACT.

Consideration was then given to the report of the Committee appointed to consider the letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, regarding a proposal to amend Section 45 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act, 1898, so as to give the Municipal Commissioner the oportunity of approving of the method of construction of streets to be made by the Trust. The Report stated:—

"In the letter under reference Government indicate the object of the proposed legislation and enquire whether the Corporation agree to the Act being amended by the addition of the following proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 45:—

'Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to require the Commissioner to declare any street to be a public street unless the Board shall previously have obtained the approval of the Commissioner to the method of construction of such street; but the Commissioner shall not require the Board to adopt any method of construction which has not been adopted in the case of some other street which has been or is to be constructed wholly or partly at the expense of the Corporation and which is intended to carry similar traffic.'

The object of the last clause is to safeguard the interests of the Trust by providing that the Municipal Commissioner shall not call upon the Trust to adopt methods of construction which the Municipality does not itself prescribe for roads carrying similar traffic which it is constructing or intends to construct. It may, however, be noted that the occasions when the Municipality constructs new roads are very few and it may happen that at the time of requiring the Trust to adopt a particular mode of construction it may not have actually constructed any road or part of a road according to the same method, nor could it have then under contemplation any particular road to be so constructed. The Committee therefore consider that it should be clearly laid down that the Commissioner would also have the right to call upon the Trust to adopt any particular mode of construction if at the time of the requisition the Municipality has, as a general principle, determined upon that mode of construction for adoption in the case of any roads that it may thereafter undertake to construct. They therefore recommend that the last clause of the proviso may be approved in the following modified form:—

'But the Commissioner shall not require the Board to adopt any method of construction which has not been adopted in the case of some other street which has been constructed wholly or partly at the expense of the Corporation and which is intended to carry similar traffic or which has not been determined upon for adoption in the case of any such streets to be constructed in future.'"

MR. ORR'S MINUTES.

Mr. J. P. Orr had attached the following minutes:—

1. A new point has occurred to me since the Municipal Committee meeting. The scheme estimates are based on certain specifications for streets. The actual construction of streets in often taken in hand many years after the original scheme estimates are sanctioned by Government. If at that time the Municipal Commissioner requires construction according to more costly specifications, where is the extra money to come from?

There is no such difficulty now because Section 45 (2) requires the Commissioner to take over the street if it is constructed according to the scheme plans sanctioned by Government. The Commissioner has his opportunity of taking objection to the Trust's specifications when a copy of the notification of the scheme is sent to the Corporation under Section 27 (1) (a). He can ascertain the particulars of the scheme from the Trust Office and get the Municipality to submit in their representation any objection he has to the Trust's specifications of streets, if he cannot get the Trust to adopt the specification he prefers as a modification of the scheme under Section 28, before submitting it to Government for sanction.

Once the scheme is sanctioned, the Trust cannot be forced to change their specifications, though doubtless they would willingly adopt any improved speification if the extra cost can be met from savings on original estimate, as was the case recently when we provided a concrete bottom for the easternmost section of Sandhurst Road.

I am putting this point before the Trust and perhaps the Municipal Committee might reconsider the matter after the Trust debate on it.

2. The Trust have debated the point raised above and have come to the conclusion that the contingency hypothecated is so little likely to arise that it may be left out of account, and they have accordingly informed Government that they have no objection to the Bill. I have, however, since then had figures before me showing what an enormous difference to the cost of a long road a difference in specification many make. For instance the Parel Road according to the specification in the scheme as finally ascertained by the Trust is to cost Rs. 66 per foot run; but had sub-ways been provided as originally proposed, the cost would have been Rs. 116 per foot run. The extra cost would thus have been Rs. 2,64,000 per mile or nearly 9 lakhs on the whole road in schemes 43 and 47 from Sandhrst Road to Lalbag. If 4 or 5 years hence when the actual widening of the road is carried out, the Municipal Commissioner insists on sub-ways, it may well be that the Trust will not be able to find the extra 9 lakhs; the proposed alteration of the scheme cannot then be sanctioned by Government (*vide* City of Bombay Improvement Act, Section 29 (2) (b); and the result will be that under the proposed amendment, the Municipal Commissioner will refuse to take it over, the City will not have the sub-ways, and the Trust will be saddled with the upkeep of the road, for which no provision will have been made in the Trust's forecast. I think it is very unlikely that the Legislature will pass the Bill unless this contingency is made impossible. It seems to me that the policy (City of Bombay Improvement Act, Section 45 (2)) of requiring the Municipal Commissioner to take over any Trust road constructed according to the plans and specifications of the sanctioned scheme is sound and should be maintained; that it is highly improbable that the Trust will, except in the case of their not having the requisite funds, decline to accept any suggestion the Municipal Commissioner may make at the time when a road is being constructed for improving the road by adopting a new specification; and that even this remote contingency can be avoided not by amending Section 45, but by adding a third subclause to Section 29 giving the Municipality power to require the Trust to alter a scheme by adopting a new specification and making Government the arbiter between the Trust and the Municipality in case of dispute. Government would thus retain their position as the authority for final sanction of a scheme, and the Trust would be saved from the anomaly of having to maintain a road which the sanctioned scheme estimates assumed would, on completion, be handed over to the Municipality for maintenance.

Sir Ibrahim moved that the Government be informed in the terms of the report.

The motion was agreed to

HOUSE NUMBERS.

In accordance with notice, Mr. H. D. Nanavati then moved:—

'That the Commissioner be requested to report at an early date as to what steps have been hitherto taken to require the owners of the premises in Bombay to put up or paint a number on each of the said premises and whether all the premises in Bombay now bear their street numbers; if not, how long would it take to see that no property is without its Municipal number put up or painted on it and what steps does he propose to take in that behalf to expedite the same.'

In moving the above Mr. Nanavati said there was legislation empowering the Municipal Commissioner to compel the house owners to put the numbers so that they could be easily seen by every one. The matter had also been ventilated in the local papers. So far no action had been taken.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Navalkar then moved:—

"That in view of a general complaint that worms are found in the fish sold in the local markets, the Commissioner is requested to report what measures he proposes to take to prevent unwholesome fish being sold undetected."

Dr. Sukhia seconded and it was passed by the Corporation.

WATERING THE KHOTE FOOTPATH.

Mr. Navalkar next moved:—

"That the Commissioner's attention is invited to the inconvenience caused to the public by watering the Khote Footpath at Chowpatty before daybreak."

He said that pedestrians were greatly inconvenienced by this watering of the portpaths. If they wished to wash them that could be done at a later hour and not in the early morning when people used it to a great extent.

Rao Bahadur Vandeker seconded the resolution which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENT OF RANDER MUNICIPALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Dec. 12.

Mr. Jamshedji Manekji Antia, a leading citizen and pleader of Surat was unanimously elected President of the Rander Municipality by the Rander Corporation in place of Mr. Erachsha J. Talyarkhan, Deputy Collector, who was transferred. Mr. Antia is the first non-official President of the above Municipality.

By permission of his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda, the State Band consisting of sixty-eight performers will proceed to Ahmedabad to play at the War Relief Fancy Fair, under the directorship of Mr. M. Fredilis.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavvia and the Hon. Dr. Sunder Lal have returned to Allahabad and proceed to-day to Benares in connection with arrangements for the foundation stone laying ceremony of the Hindu University.

RAILWAY POLICE AND THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent Baroda railway station incident, in which an innocent third class passenger was brutally assaulted by a railway policeman, because, in the rush of passengers passing in and out of the same gate, he accidentally touched a police Jamadar standing at the gate, should serve to draw the attention of the Government once more to the important question of the proper functions of the Government police employed on the railways.

The police badly requires to be told definitely what it should do; and it sadly requires to be also told specifically what it should not do. The blind obedience of the police to the orders of the railway servants is disastrous to the third class passengers. This servility requires to be immediately condemned and stopped. After clearly specifying what things the police should not do, it must be strictly warned against obeying any railway servant, high or low, who orders it to do any of those prohibited things.

Surely, the Government does not lend its police to the railway companies with the object that under the orders of the railway servants it should oppress third-class passengers. But, in the absence of specific instructions to the police that in such and such matters it should always refuse to obey the orders of the railway servants, the police is posted at place where it has no business to be, and assigned duties with which it has no concern. Day after day, year after year, the railway servants break the rules and regulations of the railway companies, and violate the provisions of the Indian Railway Act, and in doing so they make constant use of the police against the third-class passengers.

At railway stations the booking of passengers is not begun as required by the rules. Where the rule requires it to begin "from one to two hours before the arrival of each train," it is usually begun "only half an hour, and very often less than half an hour before the arrival of each train." This causes unnecessary crowds at the booking offices. In order to keep the crowds in order, the railway servants post the police near the booking offices. Is this a proper duty to assign to the railway police after the infringement of the above elementary rule, which, if observed, would obviate the presence of the police?

Even at most of the important stations, with heavy traffic, only one gate is opened for the entry and exit of third-class passengers. Only at some stations, and there too, only occasionally, two gates are opened. But even then passengers are taken in and out from the same gates. Moreover, the gate is often opened several minutes after the booking begins. All this causes needless rush and confusion at the gate. To meet this artificial situation the railway servants post the police at the gate. Should such a use be made of the railway police?

On the Indian railways any railway servant can drive away the lawful occupants of any compartment in any train, and reserve it for a friend, or for a passenger who stands him a drink, or slips a few nickles in his greedy palm! Authorities, who have precious little regard for the third class passenger. But, now and then, he encounters passengers who refuse to vacate the compartment, which they have been legally occupying. In these cases this kind of railway servant peremptorily orders the police forcibly to remove the resisters. This illegal order the police obey without hesitation. Is this a proper function of the railway police?

The railway servant habitually overcrowds compartments, with force. But at times the occupants of a compartment offer him resistance,—as they have a legal right to do. When this happens, the railway servant orders the police to "teach the passengers a lesson." This illegal order is obeyed by the police promptly. Is this a proper function of the railway police? Why should the police be kept in the dark as to the strict legal right of the passengers to resist overcrowding?

I do not ask that the number of the police at the railway stations should be reduced. I am not concerned with that at all. It does not matter whether the Government employs 50 or 500 constables at a station instead of 5; but it does matter how it allows them to be used. It is thus not the number of the police, but the monstrous abuse made of it by the railway servant, to help him in his lawlessness, that calls aloud to Government for immediate remedy.

The third class passengers are not hewn out of wood, or carved out of stone, or cast from metal, as the railway authorities seem to believe. The third-class passengers are not dead to the sense of feeling and self-respect, as the railway servants seem to imagine. The third-class passengers are human beings like the first and second-class passengers. They have eyes, hands, affections and passions like the first and second-class passengers. If you abuse, insult or assault them, they certainly feel. But, unfortunately, they are too ignorant, or too weak, or too awestruck to retaliate. Though they put up in silence with abuse, insult and assault, they feel the humiliation and the injury. Their tongues are tied, their hands or legs do not work, but their hearts bleed. I, therefore, appeal to the Government, in the name of humanity, to strictly prohibit its police from aiding and abeting the railway servants in their lawlessness.—Yours etc.,

AN INDIAN ONLOOKER.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The Tenth Annual Conference of the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons Association takes place at Hyderabad (Sind) on the 27th and 28th. On the 29th instant, Colonel Macnamara, I.M.S., Assistant Director, Medical Services, will preside.

Tired and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. A 18

WAR'S EFFECT ON SCIENCE:

NOBEL PRIZEWINNER AND HIS SON.

One of the supreme tragedies of this war is the sacrifice of the lives of so many of our young men of brilliant scientific attainments who have given up the study and the laboratory for the field. This point came out with particular emphasis, writes a "Daily News' representative, when I called at the London University to congratulate Prof. W. H. Bragg, F.R.S., upon his attainment this year of the Nobel Physics Prize for research in crystals and X-rays.

This prize has been awarded to Prof. Bragg and his son, Lieut. W. L. Bragg, jointly, Mr. Bragg, junior, is now out on the Flanders front, attached to the R. H. A., where (fortunately) his scientific abilities are being applied in the direction of gunnery. He is one of the cleverest of our young scientists, but he, like many another of his class, could not resist the call of the drum. Before the call came, however, he was in the midst of a problem, the partial solving of which is more romantic than a romance.

The tale of it is too long and too involved and complicated for one to attempt to explain it here. It began with certain discoveries in the mysteries of the formation of crystals made by a brilliant German—Professor Lave. He developed the theory that an X-ray is a phenomenon similar to a ray of light but produced by wave lengths many thousand times smaller than the inconceivably small waves which are associated with light.

"My son saw a simple way of putting it," said the Professor. "Together we set to work on the problem, and hit upon a happy inspiration, which opened the way to all manner of experiments. Out of this we obtained the knowledge how the atoms in a crystal are all arranged; to our astonishment it upset all the old set ideas of crystallography, and many other ideas as well. In this work Mr. Henry Gwyn Jefferys Moseley (son of the late Professor A. N. M. Moseley, of Oxford) rendered magnificent assistance.

"Starting from a certain point of Lave's researches into the diffraction of X-rays in their passage though crystals, Mr. Moseley carried on further experiments with amazing results, and between us—Mr. Moseley, my son, and myself—we polished up the rough diamond of Professor Lave (who himself got the Nobel Physics Prize in 1914), and opened up vistas the significance of which, to my mind, is inconceivable. Standing, as I do, on the threshold of this wonderland, I can only gasp and wonder.

"And," continued the Professor, with a sigh, "in the midst of this, to our great sadness, young Moseley on the crest of the wave which his brilliance has done so much to raise has been killed by a sniper's bullet in Gallipoli."

It is strange that out of this unique quartette of scientists three of them should have gone to the wars. The German Professor is now a soldier also.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The following are the results of the Practical Examination of Trinity College, London, held by Mr. Henry Saint-George on December 11th at S. Leonards', Bombay (Miss Schmuck's School centre).

TEACHER'S DIPLOMAS.

Licentiate.

Phiroze Eduljee Dastur (piano.) 79.

Associate.

Evelyn Dagmar Jensen (piano) 79.

Associate Division (practical work.)

Winifred Edith Wolfe, (singing.) 84, (Miss Aitken.)
Ruth Rubins, (piano.) 79.
Irene Maud Gawthorne (volin) 77.
Amai Rustomjee Bilimoria, (piano.) 76.
Jerabai M. Kothari (piano) 74.
Gulestan Jamshedji Bahadurji (piano) 71.

Higher Local Division.

Mona Ethel O'Keeffe. (piano.) 81. Honours.

Senior Division.

Annie Vorhaid. (piano.) 76. Pass.
Sara Darashaw Bilimoria (singing.) 74. Pass. (Miss Aitken).

Intermediate Division.

Coomi Dadiba Bilimoria (piano.) 73. Pass.

Junior Division.

Jessie Thomson, (violin.) 90. Honours.
Frances Agnes Cowper, (piano.) 89 Honours.
Perin Powalla, (piano.) 86 Honours.
Homai Rustomji Davar, (violin.) 85 Honours.
Phyllis Evelyn Brewin (piano.) 70 Pass.

Preparatory Division.

Edwin Thomas Baptist, (piano.) 76 Pass.
Mary P. M. Dalal, (violin.) 76. Pass.
Freny K. Lalla, (piano.) 72. Pass.

First Steps.

Marie Lloyd, (piano.) 85. Pass.

P. & O. TAX FREE DIVIDEND.

The P. and O. dividend statement follows the line of the directors' statement last April. They then, in announcing an interim dividend of 5 per cent., expressed the belief that the shareholders would prefer the dividend of 10 per cent., which had been paid for some years, in two instalments of 5 per cent., instead of in the form of an interim of 3½ per cent., and a final of 6½ per cent., the previous method of distribution. The final 5 per cent. is now declared, together with a bonus of 5 per cent., making 15 per cent., for the year, as for the past two years. But as this year's dividend and bonus are paid tax free, whereas the P. and O. dividends had lately been paid less tax, the total distribution is considerably better. For this change the shareholders have to thank the fusion last autumn with the British India Company, whose dividends had been paid tax free and whose proprietors were given P. and O. stock on the basis of a 15 per cent. distribution.—"The Times."

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Congress and Officials.

"The Leader."—We are amazed by the statement of the Bombay Government, made in reply to a question in the Legislative Council, that officials may not attend the Congress as visitors. From the action of the Governor of Madras last year in visiting the Congress to this declaration in the Bombay Legislative Council is a long descent indeed. It is unfortunate as it is unnecessary, and every loyal Indian will feel bound to condemn the decision of his Excellency Lord Willingdon's Government. We do not know if they cared to acquaint themselves with the history of the subject before taking the mistaken decision they have announced. It will be remembered that in the year 1890, when the Congress met for a second time in Calcutta, the private secretary to one of the most illiberal lieutenant-governors who administered the affairs of Bengal—he happens to have been the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon, now a member of the Bengal Government—wrote to the secretary of the Congress reception committee, in returning cards of admission sent to him, that "the orders of the Government of India definitely prohibit the presence of Government officials at such meetings." The Government of Bengal at the same time circularized all secretaries and heads of departments subordinate to them to point out that the presence of Government officials at the Congress was not "advisable." The Congress thereupon passed a resolution, on the motion of Mr. Manmohan Ghose, seconded by Mr. George Yule, authorizing and instructing its President Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta to draw the attention of his Excellency the Viceroy to the matter and "to enquire most respectfully whether his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has or has not correctly interpreted the orders of the Government of India." To which the Private Secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was then Viceroy, replied to Mr. Hume, the general secretary of the Congress, stating that Mr. Lyon's letter and the Bengal Government's instructions "were issued under a misapprehension as to the purport of the orders of the Government of India. It was at once recognized", the letter went on to say, "by both the Government of Bengal, of its own motion, and by the Government of India, that the letter in question went beyond those orders, and an amended circular, in which it was pointed out that the expression "absolute prohibition" had reference only to the participation of Government officials in the proceedings of a political meeting, was subsequently issued by the Bengal Government to the heads of departments." The letter further said that the orders "were not framed in a spirit of hostility" to the Congress, that "the movement is regarded as one of those which, in the words of the circular, are "perfectly legitimate in themselves, and which private persons are free to promote" but from participation in which Government officials are, for the reasons "specified in the orders, necessarily debarred." We feel sure the Bombay Congress reception committee will take whatever steps may be necessary to see that the Government of Bombay will modify their order, which is utterly unwarranted and unjustifiable.

Fighting Shy of Non-officials.

"The Leader."—In Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab there are non-official members on sanitary boards not only without disastrous but with excellent results. The other day in the Madras Legislative Council the modest request was made by one of the ablest and most trusted non-official members, the hon. Rao. Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, that some nonofficials should be put on the sanitary board of that province too. But it was resisted by the Government and their spokesman was—Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer! It might have struck this hon. and learned member that if a nonofficial could make himself useful as a member of the Executive Council, he could not be so much without use on, or unfit for a membership of the sanitary board. But it is not the least of India's misfortunes that nonofficial Indians are apt to forget their past and be regardless of their future during their brief tenure as officials. Elected as well as nominated non-official Indian members strenuously supported Mr. Ramachandra Rao's proposals and showed resentment of Sir Sivasmi Iyer's arguments, but without avail. The majority vote was at his service to make up for lack of weighty argument.

Indian Students in England.

"New India."—The "Pioneer" has an article, classifying the Indian students who go to England, and the third class includes all those who go thither "merely to acquire an artificial qualification for entering professions in India." These are looked askance at, they give "most trouble and anxiety in British places of education." There is a feeling in England, we are told, that India should give better facilities for training for professional life, and the writer thinks that Indian Universities should adopt western standard of efficiency. But that really is nonsense. The Indian standard of examination is admittedly higher than the English. Students who fail here become barristers and doctors in England. The "Pioneer" entirely evades the real difficulty that the English will not admit any Indian, however brilliant he may be and however highly educated, to the higher grades of the Services unless he has taken a British or Irish degree. It is that forces Indian students to go to England. It is not only the Civil Service. The higher grades of the Educational, Medical, Police services can only be entered through examinations in the United Kingdom. The fault lies wholly with England. The National Congress has asked for simultaneous examinations in England and India for 30 years. The crowd of Indian students in England is due to this, and it is fairly impudent to tell Indians that they shall only enter the Services in their own country if they go to England, and when they go, that they are a nuisance and are looked at askance. England can at once get rid of the huge majority of them by redressing her unjust policy.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FATHER PROSECUTES SON.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was a case which was referred to the High Court by M. B. Tyabji, Esqr., I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri under section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code in which a young Police Constable Tukaram Keshav Sawant had been convicted of theft and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. V. B. Sakhalkar First Class Magistrate of Ratnagiri.

The story of the complainant is that when he was away from home investigating a case he had kept some money in his trunk. On his return after a week, he found about Rs. 30 missing, and therefore reported the matter to the Police. He never suspected that the money had been taken by his son, who was joint with him, in food and estate and who used to hand over his pay to the complainant, and who always bore a very good character. The accused admitted having taken the money but submitted that he did not take the money dihonestly, but that he thought that he had implied consent of his father to taking money when needed.

The learned First Class Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused and therefore the learned Sessions Judge made the reference to the High Court on the ground that the case was tried summarily, although it involved a question of law which he thought had not been authoritatively decided viz, whether a son who was joint with his father in food and estate, if he made use of the family money without his father's express consent could be considered a criminal and guilty under section 380 of theft in a dwelling house. Their Lordships Sir Stanley Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah on consideration of the peculiar facts of the case agreed with the view of the learned Sessions Judge that no case of theft had been made out and therefore set aside the conviction and sentence and acquitted the accused.

Mr. Moreshwar W. Pradhan for the accused no appearance on the other side.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

CLAIM AGAINST H. H. THE THAKORE OF MORVI.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK (IN LIQUIDATION) Plaintiffs.

v.

SIR VITHALDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY AND OTHERS Defendants

This was a claim by the liquidator of the plaintiff Bank against the defendants for Rs. 1,77,04,202 in respect of certain acts o. non-feasance and mis-feasance alleged against the defendants in their capacity as directors of the Bank.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Muula appeared for the plaintiff Bank.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Strangman appeared for the first defendant Sir Vithaldas Thakersey and for the fourth defendant H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the second defendant Sir Jagmohandas Vurjivandas and the ninth and tenth defendant Velji Lakhamsey and Sadavji Lakhamsey, representatives of the late Lakhamsi Napoo, who was director of the Bank.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the third defendant Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy the fifth defendant Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mowji, the sixth defendant. Mr. Chharandas Chaturbhuj and the seventh defendant Mr. Lallubhai Dharamchand.

The eighth defendant Mr. S. Sanders Slater as administrator of the estate of the late Chunilal D. Saraya appeared in person.

It was mentioned, at the outset, that a compromise had been arrived at between the plaintiff Bank and all the defendants except the fourth defendant H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi and that consent terms would be submitted to his Lordship later.

Certain issues were thereafter amended at the instance of Mr. Inverarity, as representing the fourth defendant.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine then proceeded to open the case of the plaintiffs against H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi and his opening had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Little & Co.

Solicitors for the fourth defendant: Captain and Vaidya.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.
In the Division Court No. 52.
For Judgment.

25-15-1150-13.—Tyabji D & Co, Binodiram Balchand, a firm, v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardesir H D & Co.

27-15-1159-13.—Ard H D & Co, Abraham E J Abraham v. Binodiram Balchand, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.
For Consent Decree.

48-15-506-11.—Dastur & Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal, v. Balubhai Kahandas, & anr, Motichand & D.
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

40-15-1364-14.—D J Mantri Jaggonnath Dharmaji Nakhwa, v. V R Kelkar, Jehangir M & Somji.

41-15-1168-14.—Mano H M & Co, Dwarkadas Naranji v. Giovani Gorio & ors, Mer K & Co, Edg G W & Co.

45-15-1039-14.—Payne & Co, Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, v. Shamkorebai, widow, Mehta D & Lalji.

O S 46-15-715-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sir Carrimbhoy Ebrahim & anr v. Gulam Hoosein Ladhabhai, & ors, Kanga & S, Edg G W & Co, Bhai K & Gir. For Postponement.

47-15-1265-14.—Rustomji & Gir, Poonamvhand Loombaji v. Laxmibai, widow & ors, Smetham B & Co, Pocha & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for Hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jayaram v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, & ors, Captain & V.

1320-12.—Edg G W & Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanna, & ors, Jeh M & S.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, (in Liquidation), v. Ramjanally Meghji, N C Dalal.

310-15.—Little & Co, Aboobacker Abdul Reheman & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Lachminarayen, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

336-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Vardhaaman Bros, Ltd, v. Shamchandra Rampratap, Malvi H M & R.

390-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Bai Kashibai, & anr, v. Fulchand Hirji, Motichand & D.

515-15.—Surajmal & Co, Nandlal Bhawaniram, v. Abubucker Abdul Rehman, & anr, Little & Co.

361-15.—Mulji & Tha, Narbadabai alias Bawli, v. Basel Norman Lang, & ors, Sm B & Co, Mirza M & M, Madh K & C.

189-15—Madhowjee K and C, Damodardas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

109-15—Surajmal and Co, H H The Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur KCSI v M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

746-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji, v. Narayan Daji Vardekar, & anr, Jeh M & S, G H Dalal.

1228-15.—Ard H D & Co, Shapurji Rustomji Jijina, v. Bachubai Hormusji Daruwalla, & anr, Khambatti & Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

437-15.—Shroff D & D, Messrs Jamsetji H Billimoria & Co, a firm, v. Meghraj Amirchand, a firm.

1000-15.—Captain & V, Prier De Saone & Co, a firm, v. Manecklal Shakerlal, & anr, agst 1st def. only as N S C.

1005-15.—Pandia & Co, Wasudev Ganesh Joshi, v. Irappa bin Chinappa Nagathan, & anr.

1143-15.—Subnis & G, Mahomadbhai, Moosabhai, v. Nakubhai Kalubhai, & ors, Jehangir G & B.

1189-15.—Pandia & Co, Poonamchand Vardhaji, v. Sha Doogaji Khushalji.

1207-15.—N C Dalal, Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla, v. Chunilal Nanalal, & ors, Motichand & D.

1233-15.—Amin & Desai, Haridas Naranji, v. Lakhmidas Goculdas & ors.

1234-15.—Dubash & Co, John Pascoal Almeida, v. Honerath Furtado.

1268-15.—Unwalla P & P, The City Ice Supply Co, a firm, v. Shaik Mahomed Shaik Kariem, In Person.

1269-15.—Surveyor & Co, Dossabhoy Merwanji Tadiwalla, & anr, v. Haji Usman Abba.

1291-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Jaynarayen Buldeodas Doga, v. Premsukh Kanayalal, a firm.

1292-15.—Pocha & Co, Turaballi Hassanalli, a firm, v. Gulam Hussein Cassumji.

1293-15.—Crawford B & o.C Bruel & Co, a firm, v. Himatram Ramrattan.

1304-15.—Mancher & N, Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Allarakhia, v. Haji Haroon Haji Saleh Mahomed.

1307-15.—Wadia G & Co, Tahir & Co, a firm, v. Wishwanath Kusaba Teli, D J Mantri.

1311-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nimchand Maneckchand, & anr, Nihalchand Sirchand.

1328-15.—Vachha & Co, Mowji Tricumji v. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Sheikhu Miya Coor, Kharas & Co.

1349-15.—Kanga & Sayani, The Siddeley Ice Mafg Co, Ld, v. Shaik Mahomed Shaik Karim, In Person.

1352-15.—Pandia & Co, Messrs Karsondas Shivji, a firm, v. Khushal Bhuderji & ors, Mulji & M.

1353-15.—Payne & Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

1356-15.—Vachha & Co, Messrs Lukhaji Dollaji & Co, a firm, v. Memoa Haji Alli Haji Rahimtulla.

1364-15.—Mulji & Tha, Molubhai Parpia, v. Mahomed Ibrahim, Payne & Co.

1367-15.—Matu J & M, The National Financing & Comn. Corpn. Ld, v. Gopaldas Trikumji Jivandas.
For Dismissal Under Rule 103.

1283-15.—Ard H D & Co, Virchand Vanaji, v. Bhikaji Nathaji, & ors.
Undefended New Long Cause.

1183-15.—Ragh N & Co, R Hanamanttappa & M Basettappa, a firm, v. V Y Swamivathan.
Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

228-15.—Ardesir H D Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Jassawalla, v. Sonabai Perozshaw Patell, & anr, Jehangir M & Somji, Part Heard. 20-12-15.

711-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Abraham E J Abraham v. Prier De Saone & Co, a firm. Captain & Vaidya.

370-15.—M B Chothia Nagori Haji Ismail Haji Isak, v. Pirojsha Hormusji Wadia, Vachha & Co.

416-15.—Chitnis M & K, Tehereza Querpis, & anr, v. Diago Francis Querpis, & ors.

250-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Jotram Kedarnath, a firm, v. Shev Shamall Dwarkadas, Mulla & Mulla.

1458-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Anulakchand Bhurchand, a firm, v. Messrs Jetha Devji & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

342-15.—Amin & Desai (for a pauper), Ebrahim Haji Juma Haji Tyeb, v. Hajubai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

1255-14.—Motichand & D, Ishwardas Rameshawar Modya, a firm, v. Joharmal Tansukhras, & ors, Pocha & Co.

621-14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v. Valley Mahomed Tarmahomed, & anr, Matu J & M.

1254-14.—Nadirsha & D, Tulsidas Jethabhoy, Ambaji Gangaram, & anr, Shroff D & D.

134-15.—Unwalla P & P, Maniram Radhakisson, a firm, v. Tilokchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

199-15.—Shroff D & D, Devji Cullianji v. R D Sethna & anr, Captain & V.

685-15.—G B Pandya (for a pauper), Mogul Hasan Hoosein, v. Mogul Hassan Ramzan.

448-15.—Captain & V, Suleman Meghji v. Ismail Jafferbhai, & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & C, Bhai K & Gir, Tyabji D & Co, Little & Co, Mar H M & R.
For Setting of Issues.

610-14.—Crawfor B & Co, The Vaccum Oil Company, v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.
For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co.
Long Causes.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji & Ginwalla.

1074-14.—Captain & Vaidya, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

454-15—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Abaji Raghaw.

203-15—Motichand and D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand a firm v Fulchand Matrumal a firm and anr, Malvi H M and R, Captain and V.

1396-14—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J and M.

49-15—Merwanji K and Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v Vithaldas Mohunji and anr, Rustomji and G.

454-14—S A Tyabji Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr v Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre and ors. D J Mantri Judah and S.

1175-15—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail Kt v J Sanders Slater, Tyabji Dayabhai and Co.

378-12—Bhai K and G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Rha V and G.

368-15—Daph F and D, Karsandas Dharamsey v Purshotam Vishram Mowji, Ragh N and Co.

250-13—Khand L and M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit and P.

83-15—Mirza M and M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal v Dhulla Kuppa and anr, Mehta D and L.

188-13—Dhanjishaw and B, Mathuradas Topan v Prahladji Sewakram and ors, Edg G W and Co, Moti and D, Daph F and D.

1513-14—Edg G W and Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji v Bai Manibai widow and ors, Bhimji and Co.

852-15—Little and Co, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani v Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D and L.

939-15.—N C Dalal, Odhaoj Ramji, v. Raghunath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponement.

959-15.—Amin and D, Haridas Kalidas, v. Raghunath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponement.

885-15—Ard H D and Co, Harischandra Soonderlal v Motilal Bechardas, Tyabji D and Co.

1357-14—J A Vallis, Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza v Pascoal Salvador Nunis, Mulla and Mulla.

S C Ct 732-26191-14.—Jehangir M & Somji, Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden, & ors, v. Bai Samarabhai, widow, Khunderao L & M.

145-15.—Khanderao L & M Bai Samaratbar, widow, v. Kaikhusru Behramji Mehta, & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1267-14.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Govi Aswaree, & ors. v. Gulam Mohedin bin Abdul Razak Beig, & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

821-13.—Ardesir H D & Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood & ors, v. Hormusji Tadiwalla, & anr, v. Haji Usman Abba.

1070-15.—Nadersha & D, Dewoobai, v Keshowrao Raghoji Late, Smetham B & Co.

359-15.—Little & Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail & Co, a firm, v. Govindji Bhanji, Wadia G & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.
For Investigation of Paupersm.

P P No. 28-15.—In person, Mahomed Bacu, v. Abde Rehman Azam, & ors, Ragh N. & Co, for a pauper, Edg G W & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Adjourned Application for Discharge under Sec. 38 (Suspended.)

111-13.—George William Courpalais, v. N. Lobo Cr No. 10, In person. On 23rd June, 1915 insolvent's discharge was suspended for 4 months with protection.

Applications for Discharge under Section 38.

244-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Shivji Khimji Mota, v. Messrs J M Billimoria & Co, Crs No. 1, Madhowji K & C.

526-14.—Manilal Lalubhai Wania Soni, v. Chandulal Khushal, a firm, Crs No. 2, Dikshit & P.

679-15.—Framji alias Framroz Bamanji Doctor, v. Edalji Nusserwanji Ghandi, a Cr No. 1, Vachha & Co.

336-15.—Vachha and Co, Rustomji Dorabji Dhapla, v. Messrs Patell & Ezekiel Cr No. 3, Payne & Co.

"PREPOSTEROUS."

JUDGE'S STRONG CRITICISM OF POLICE CHARGES.

Mr. R. Wallace, K.C., at London Sessions on November 10 made some strong remarks on "preposterous charges" during the hearing of a case in which a woman pleaded not guilty to a charge of causing grievous bodily harm to a man with whom she lived. The evidence was to the effect that after a quarrel the man went up to bed and discovered blood on his shoulder. He alleged that the woman had stabbed him with a carving knife.

"These charges are perfectly preposterous," said the Judge. "They should never come here. If the police would only charge the prisoners with assault the magistrates would have power to deal with them. They are only mere assaults at the best. It is a waste of the rate-payers' money and the Court's time to bring such cases before me. Everyone thinks that if a drop of blood flows they must make the charge one of inflicting grievous bodily harm, or of unlawful wounding, costing the country I don't know how much,"

Counsel (for the prosecution): I am not the culprit, my lord.

The Judge: No, but you are the only one I can talk to. The police should charge them with assult, and thus allow the case to be dealt with at the police court, and not put the county to such needless expense at times like the present. I express my views in the strongest possible terms. What is the use of talking about saving when such cases as these come here?

The jury stopped the case, found the woman not guilty, and she was discharged.

DISGRACED REGIMENT.

ALL THE OFFICERS AND EVERY TENTH MAN SHOT.

Confirming statements made some time ago to the effect that certain Slav regiments in the Austrian army had refused to fight, the Berne "Morning Post" correspondent quotes an Imperial Army Order from the Austrian "Armee Verordnungs Blatt" (the publication containing the Army General Orders) of April 17 last, signed by the Emperor and declaring that it is his painful duty to order Infantry Regiment Number 28 to be expelled from the Army on account of its cowardice and high treason. It is to be deprived of its banner, which will be placed in the Austrian Army Museum.

The ordinance then proceeds to narrate how on April 3, 1915, in a battle near the Dukla Pass, two battalions of the 28th Regiment of Infantry, with their officers, surrendered without making use of their arms, to a single Russian battalion.

Consequently the 28th Regiment is struck for ever out of the list of Austrian regiments, and its officers and men who have remained behind must expatiate the disgrace with their own blood. In other words, every tenth man and all the officers have been shot. This regiment dates back to 1698.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DETERRENT SENTENCE ON A PATHAN.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Sergeant Longman charged one Sarvar Sarfar, a seaman, with assaulting a public servant.

Mr. Solomon appeared for the accused.

The evidence shows that on the morning of the 7th instant, while Mr. P. P. Wagh, Superintendent of the Licensing Department, Bombay Municipality was going on his rounds at Foras and Lamington Roads, a Pathan suddenly attacked and belaboured him with a stick at the junction of the two roads. Mr. Wagh then turned round and the accused again gave him two blows on the neck, and when he fell down the accused tried to give him a blow on the head. The accused then ran away. Police Sepoy No. 1188 E. who was on duty tried to arrest Sarvar, but he flung him down and ran away; he was subsequently arrested by some people.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and said that Pathans easily lent themselves to acts of violence. The assault on Mr. Wagh was cowardly and brutal. The Policeman also was given a thrashing and knocked down. The Court thought that conduct of this kind in a Pathan should be severely dealt with and heavy sentences passed. He was sentenced to five months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's additional rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE CASES.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Inspector Sheriar Talyarkhan charged one Dhondu Satu with selling one bottle of cocaine solution and with being in possession of three bottles of same. He was also charged with being in possession of one bottle containing fourteen minims of the solution. The accused was arrested at Falkland Road on Friday night selling the stuff.

As the accused Dhondu was a juvenile offender the Magistrate sentenced him to receive nine stripes for selling and six stripes for being in possession.

Before the same Magistrate, Excise Inspector Kothavala charged Bhan Ramji with selling three tolas of "charas" and with being in possession of another three tolas. The accused was arrested in Sewree Road on Friday night. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30 or one month's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and Rs. 7 or seven days' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge.

TAXI-DRIVER FINED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Deputy Inspector Dalton charged one Roque Anthony Fernandez, a taxi-driver, with rash and negligent driving.

It was proved that while Mr. Hussein B. Tyabji was driving in a victoria down Hughes Road on the 21st September at 11 a.m. and was at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge, the accused suddenly came up driving his taxicar from Girgaum Road and without giving any warning at once tried to turn into the French Bridge. Mr. Tyabji's coachman, however, suddenly pulled up and averted an accident. Accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 75.

ALL ABOUT A LOTTERY.

Mahadev Gokhale, a servant in the employe of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, has made a report to the Police that last month he purchased half-a-ticket in the Goa Lottery from one Martin of Thakoredwar. On the 2nd instant he sent one Dattatraya Sitarama, an employe in the same institution, with the ticket to ascertain if the ticket had won a prize. Dattatraya returned and informed him that as the ticket had won no prize he had torn it up. On the 7th instant, the complainant saw Martin, who told him that his ticket had drawn Rs. 3,200, and so his share came to Rs. 1,600, which sum he had paid to the man who had presented the ticket, after deducting his commission. The complainant then again asked Dattatraya about it, who said that the ticket had won no prize. As Dattatraya was preparing to leave Bombay, on Sunday, the complainant went to the Bunder and had him arrested. Further enquiries are in progress.

FOURTEEN NEW SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS.

HOW THE NAVY HAS BEEN STRENGTHENED.

The "Daily Express" contains a highly interesting article by its Naval correspondent on the fourteen new Super-Dreadnoughts which have been added to the Navy since war broke out. We quote the following extracts from the article:—

We know from official communications that the Queen Elizabeth, the Warspite, and the Tiger have been commissioned since the war began. The same sources have told us that the Agincourt and Erin, which we bought ready built in August, 1914, were also commissioned, and the recent descriptions by British journalists of their visit to the Grand Fleet mentioned the battleship Canada (which was originally the Chilian Almirante Latorre) as completed and in service.

This gives us a total of six new large ships officially admitted to be added to the Fleet since the war began. We had, however, ten others well advanced in August, 1914. What of them?

The Emperor of India and the Benbow, sister ships to the Iron Duke, were both begun in May, 1912, and delayed by labour troubles, but where approaching completion when war broke out. We do not know how far speeding up in war time will reduce the period, but if we adopt the old standard we shall get the following result:

Ship.	Laid down.	Theoretical date of completion.
Barham	Feb. 1913	Feb. 1915
Valiant	Jan.1913	Jan. 1915
Malaya	July 1913	July 1915
Royal Sovereign	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1916
Revenge	Dec. 1913	Dec. 1915
Resolution	Nov. 1913	Nov. 1915
Ramillies	Nov. 1913	Nov. 1915

The correspondent proceeds to give additional data, which, he says, is official and public knowledge, and arrives at the fact, that between August, 1914, and January 1916, we shall certainly have completed fourteen battleships and battle-cruisers and that a fifteen is somewhere in the offing, while a sixteenth is we have agreed to forget.

WORLD'S BIGGEST ARSENAL.

WHERE THE 15IN. SHELLS ARE MADE.

So remarkably reticent are we about our own modest efforts that few people know how much we have done, writes the Leeds correspondent of the "Daily News." The railway company we have been visiting has been making munitions for more than a year in connection with one of the large armaments firms, and it now makes nothing else in its extensive locomotive works. The other large railway companies are doing the same thing, and some of them are even making guns.

Ours has not attempted that, but it is making several other things, and some of them in large quantities. It has ceased building locomotives. The great majority of the 4,000 men employed are engaged on munitions. The most important articles produced are gun carriages and limbers. These things require very elaborate and difficult castings, which the company is well able to produce, having something like a model foundry. Other things produced are parts of military vehicles, fuses, and copper bands for shells. The whole place is busy and a standing witness to the adaptability of British works and the resourcefulness of British engineers.

TURNING THE TABLES.

We are fast overtaking arrears, and I have little doubt that eventually we shall be found to have turned the tables on the much-advertised enemy.

We went on to Sheffield, where we spent the rest of the day in two of the great armament works. Sheffield is to-day one vast arsenal, and the greatest in the world. Essen bears no comparison to it. The large steel works alone exceed Essen in the aggregate, but Sheffield combines with them a vast number of small ones, which are making a great many things for the war.

The point that seems to me to need most emphasis is the evidence of energy and enterprise furnished by two establishments visited. One of them is pre-eminently distinguished for the production of shells, the other for the production of guns, though both produce many other things. Since the war began the shell factory has doubled the area of its works. They already covered 45 acres, they now cover 90 acres, and building is still going on. The firm have spent already over a million sterling on extensions, and by the time they have finished they will have spent two millions.

ON A HUGE SCALE.

On the outbreak of war they were making nothing for the Army; now they are making high explosive shells of all sizes for the Army, as well as all kinds for the Navy up to the great 15in. armourpiercing projectiles. The large sized shells are the great feature of the place. One huge shop after another is filled with them, and there are stacks awaiting removal. They are made complete from the pig onward, and here all the processes are to be seen in perfection There are 12,000 men employed.

The gun factory has also had large additions made. The same firm have many other establishments elsewhere, and one of them is much larger than this, though 9,000 men are employed here. The guns match the shells in size and profusion, and they are made, too, right up from the pig. Here are to be seen steel ingot casting on the largest scale, the heaviest hydraulic presses, the most massive machine tools, and the crowning wonder of the hardening house, where gun tubes are tempered. Shells are being made here, too, and armour plate, as well as railway tyres and crucible steel.

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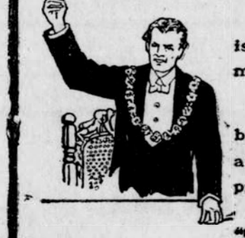

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BY AMVICA CHARAN MAZUMDAR.

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ADVENTURES OF HARA.

THE ONLY JAPANESE ON WESTERN FRONT.

There is, or was, one Japanese fighting on the western front. I found him among the Indians, a slip of a boy with the face of a "Gurk" and the laughing eyes of a Celt, writes Edmund Candler, in the "Daily Mail."

His name was Hara, and oddly enough, his last initial was "O." In a Highland regiment he would no doubt have answered to the name of "Pat." In a Gurkha battalion he might have passed to the eyes of a casual observer as true to type—only sublimated. But among these swarthy, bearded, Mazbi Sikhs with whom he saw battle, men of heavy build, slow of gait, and slower mind, you would have taken him for the regimental mascot. Between him and his companions there was the elemental difference of earth and fire. I was reminded of an old print of a leprechaun sporting among the shaggy cave men.

Kipling's Namgay Doola, that red-haired, blue-eyed Irish half-breed, must have presented just such a contrast to his fellow-subjects of the Himalayan Rajah's State as Hara to the Mazbis. A contrast stronger even in the inward springs of the spirit than in the outward physiognomy.

When you have left the Mediterranean behind, you do not come across this type until you reach Japan. There must be something mercurial in an island soil, or perhaps it is that beyond Hong-Kong you have overshot the East. In no Arab, Hindu, Chinaman, or Asiatic Mohammedan will you find the insatiable curiosity which drives men forth to wander for the mere sake of adventure, seeking no concrete reward and having no material pivot to turn on.

When he was seventeen Hara, with some thirty fellow-students and an old man in command, sailed in an eighty-ton schooner from Tokio to Hawaii. It was a vacation cruise. Two professors went with them, and the old man, who had retired from the Japanese Navy as a lieutenant many years before and had not since been to sea, instructed them in mariners' lore. But Hara learnt more than the professors or the old man could teach. Twenty-three days out they were driven on a reef, lost the ship, took to the boats and landed on a desert island. They lived mainly on turtles and unsuspicious gulls which they killed with their oars, and drank the blood of turtles eked out with rainwater caught in shells from an occasional providential squall. One of them died; they burnt him on a stack of marram grass; when they were picked up by an American ship many weeks afterwards they carried the charred bones home.

On leaving college, a boy of nineteen, he offered himself as a wandering correspondent to a newspaper at Tokio. There was not a living wage in it; but a hungry curiosity is the mother of contrivance, and Hara was hungry in every sense of the word. China, the Philippines, Siam, Singapore, Ceylon, India received him in turn. When the great war broke out he was instructor of jiu-jitsu to the men of the King's Own Scottish Borders at Lucknow.

Jiu-jitsu was of course abandoned for the greater game, but it was not easy for a vagabond Japanese to become enrolled on the spot in the British or Indian Army. The search for a way was a small Odyssey in itself and carried Hara from Calcutta to Peshawar. It was at Bombay that he met the sympathetic "O.C." of a regiment of Sikhs.

I knew the man—he is dead now—we will call him Rorke. He was the kindest of Irishmen, just the kind of man to lend an ear to a boy in search of a scrap. "Can you cook? he asked the odd little figure whom he found standing in the verandah outside his room. Hara said he had not cooked for Europeans, but that he would like to try. He was taken in the transport the next day. As a cook he was not a success. He could boil things which he had first extracted from tins, he told me, but beyond this he was not trusted. As a seaman he had more experience, and he has a story of being given the wheel in the Red Sea

Thus he passed through the gates of the East in an Indian troopship, a favourite with all by reason of his zeal. He landed at Marseilles and entrained with the Sikh regiment, going north to other fields of romance, marching through the streets of Orleans, past the cathedral, under the statue of Joan of Arc.

In a few days the regiment was at the front. In the recapture of lost trenches they displayed their mettle, the same dogged, steadfast, unimaginative breed who entered the breach at Delhi, a race apart, who, in spite of their great military traditions, will ever be outcasts in the eyes of the orthodox Sikh. Many of the officers were killed; others wounded. The battalion was hard hit, but they held their ground. The colonel was shot through the head. Hara has his pipe, which was picked up where he fell—a sacred treasure.

The Japanese, being a mere camp-follower, was not in this, though afterwards he obtained his wish and by the exercise of much cajolery found himself in the trenches and fired off many rounds at the Boches. But it was not in the firing-line that Hara received his wounds. He was back in regimental headquarters, occupied in some unromantic routine, scraping pans or drying plates, and staring up at a German Taube, when a falling bomb killed a man a few yards from his feet.

Hara stripped off his shirt and showed me a skin clouded blue and grey with wounds, rayed and blotched like the inside of a scoloop shell fresh from the sea. He looked as if he had been held down and tattooed all over by some brutal and drunken Hun.

He has passed his summer in pleasant quarters in an old Hampshire manor house, now a hospital, on the cliffs by the sea. But here again the spirit of adventure has brought him very near death. None of the Indians in the camp would bathe in the *Kala pani* (black water), but the Japanese, who is a strong swimmer used to take his morning dip throughout the summer. He was defeated one day in a wrestle with the tide and and was picked up exhausted far out at sea.

Hara has found a new profession. He is now a masseur. But he is not likely to endure this peaceful role for any length of time. His present hankering is for flight. He once piloted an aeroplane in Japan in the early days of flying. But whatever element he chooses to disport in he is sure to find adventure. A mere boy, with all the world in front of him and a few crowded years behind he is born into an age in which sober fact transcends the old-time legends of his race—the age of the new chivalry in East and West, prolific in real dragon spawn on which to blunt his Samurai sword.

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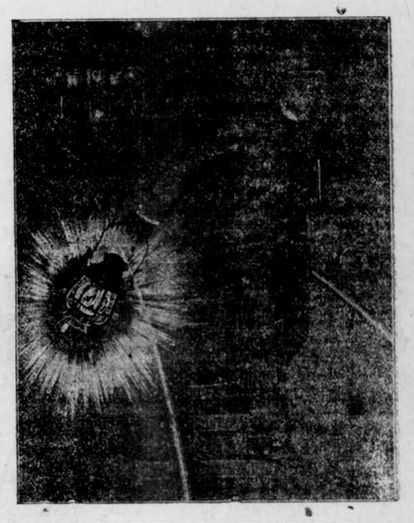

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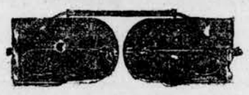

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